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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session

सत्यमेव जयते

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New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, July 21, 1971/Asadha 30, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pending Applications with Press Registrar of India for Declaration of Newspapers and Weeklies

*1261. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether hundreds of applications are pending with the Press Registrar of India for declaration of new Newspapers and Weeklies ; and

(b) if so, the causes of delay in their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INPORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI) : (a) No, Sir. References received from Magistrates up to July 15, 1971 have all been disposed of and there are no arrears in the office of the Press Registrar.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI HARI SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister as to in what time a newspaper weekly has been disposed of for the declaration from the office ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I would like to clear one point here. Actually, the Registrar of Newspapers has got nothing to do with the declaration. He has to clear the title of the newspaper and it takes seven to ten days to clear the title of a newspaper. Giving the declaration is the job of the magistrate.

SHRI HARI SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister as to what time Government has taken for the declaration of the name of the paper finally ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : That is what I have said. It takes nearly seven to ten days to clear the title of a newspaper.

Report of Study Team on Cashew Industry

*1262. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Experts Team recently sent by the Central Government to study the problems facing the cashew industry in Kerala has submitted its report ; and

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(1) Distribution of imported raw nuts must be on the basis of actual processing capacity of the registered units.

(2) Cashew Corporation of India should even link allocation of imported nuts with the use of indigenous nuts for the purposes of exports.

(3) A special group may be sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Trade consisting of representatives of this Ministry, Cashew Corporation of India, and the DGTD to ascertain present processing capacity.

(4) The State Government should review Registration of Cashew Factories under the Foctories Act.

(5) Provision of the Industries Act should be effectively applied to Cashew Industry.

(6) The Banks should give a special treatment to cashew industry while advancing loans, in view of various problems faced by the industry.

(7) Public Sector may be enlarged in cashew industry to the extent of about 20% of the whole of cashew industry.

(8) Cashew Commissioner may be appointed to co-ordinate various aspects of cashew Industry such as production, imports and exports.

(9) Immediate canalisation of exports may not be resorted to.

(10) They have also thought that application of National Minimum wage in cashew Industry is neither feasible nor desirable.

(11) The State Government may exempt cashew plantations from the Land Ceiling Law.

(12) Role of the Cashew Corporation may be enlarged, even indigenous supplies of cashew should also be brought under their purview.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : In view of the big crisis in the cashew industry in Kerala the Prime Minister promised a high level delegation for Kerala to give a help of Rs. 40 lakhs to take over ten cashew industries from Kerala : Up to this time nothing has been done. What happened to that promise, I would like to know.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : When the Kerala delegation met the Prime Minister during the crisis period, she offered financial assistance to run ten cashew factories. It has been subsequently worked out from figures and cash flow sheets that Rs. 20 lakhs would be enough apart from institutional finance for working capital and that has been offered.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : You have cut it by half.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : From the cash flow sheets it has been worked out that Rs. 20 lakhs would be more than enough apart from the working capital which is available from institutional financing.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : In view of the fact that a large number of cashew factories are closed in Kerala due to the dearth of raw nuts, I would like to know from the Government as to what steps they are going to take to get more raw nuts from abroad and also to increase the production of raw nuts in Kerala.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Regarding the first question I may inform the hon. Member that in comparison to the raw nut import of 1,63,000 tonnes in 1969-70 and 1,68,000 tonnes in 1970-71, this year we will be able to procure so much or more than the two previous years. Already during April, May and June we have imported 40,000 tonnes and nearly 67,000 tonnes are in the pipeline being shipped at the rate of two ships a month which would take us up to September. By that time the new season will be on. We are making arrangements to negotiate nuts available in the fresh season also. So, I can assure the hon. Member that we may not under ordinary circumstances suffer from lack of raw nut imports.

Regarding the second question, we have a Rs. 1 crore project for additional cashew plantation in the Central sector itself. Apart from this, we have advised State Governments to form Cashew Corporations so that they can utilise the forest land for cashew plantations through institutional financing.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In view of the fact that most of the units in the cashew industry in Kerala have closed down in the last two or three years, in view of the fact that those units which have been working in the beginning under proper working conditions in the private sector are feeling shortage of raw nuts and have to close down and in view of the fact that one of the recommendations of the high power Commission was to distribute quota on the basis of capacity of various units, will the Government reconsider their policy that they have laid down, that is, to give quota on the basis of consumption last year and to give priority to those units which remained closed last year and which require additional quota this year ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In the statement laid down on the Table of the House, it has been clearly spelt out that distribution of quota for

import of raw nuts must be on the basis of actual processing capacity of the registered units. Further, as per recommendation No. 4, the State Governments have been advised to review the registration of cashew factories so that defunct units may not utilise the raw nuts allocation. Also, the State Governments have been advised that provisions of the Industries Act should be effectively applied to cashew industry so that excessive capacity is not created.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The recommendation of the Commission is entirely different. I was asking whether in view of the recommendation, the Government will give quota on the basis of the recommendation rather than on the basis of the original policy laid down by Government to those units which were closed last year.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It is quite clear that the distribution of raw nuts must be on the basis of actual processing capacity. We will be definitely taking into consideration what is the performance of the concerned units last year,

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : May I know if the import of raw nuts is allowed only to units established in Kerala or is it allowed to some units in other States like Orissa which have got a very good export potential ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Kerala.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Just now the hon. Minister said that Rs. 20 lakhs help has been offered to Kerala as against Rs. 40 lakhs which was agreed to before. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this offer has already travelled and reached Trivandrum and whether the Kerala Government has accepted or rejected it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The Industries Minister of Kerala was told that Rs. 20 lakhs would be available as per the promise made by the Prime Minister to help the cashew industry in Kerala. But he has turned down that offer.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : This is a very serious matter. The Prime Minister had given an assurance of Rs. 40 lakhs and they have now gone back on that. ..(*Interruption*)....

Transistorized T. V. Sets

*1263. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) by what time transistorized T. V. sets will be available in Delhi and what will be the range of their prices ; and

(b) by what time the television users will be able to benefit from television programmes from the Satellite ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Indigenously made transistorized T. V. sets are expected to be available in the market in about two years' time ; prices of such sets are likely to be lower than those of valve sets.

(b) In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed on September 18, 1969 between the Government of India and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the U. S. A., a collaborative Indo-US experiment will be implemented in mid-1974 in which television programmes will be received via a synchronous Satellite.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : There are three organisations in the country, the Electronic Research Institute at Pilani, the Bharat Electronics of Defence Ministry and the Electronics Corporation at Hyderabad, and these three organisations are trying to develop and manufacture special types of T. V. receivers. I would like to know whether there is any co-ordination between these three organisations or any Corporation is going to be set up to look after them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As the House knows, only recently, some months ago, an Electronics Commission was set up and this Electronics Commission, among other things, sees that the development of electronics is on the right lines and to the extent necessary, co-ordinates the activities of the various electronic units, both on the research side and on the manufacturing side. That is the main instrument of co-ordination.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : How many applications have been received for licences ? Whether any application for licence from the eastern region, especially from Bengal, has been received ?

MR. SPEAKER : You did not ask about this. This does not arise. Your question was about transistorised T. V. sets. Is the Minister in a position to reply to this question ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I can give him the information.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have got it, then all right, you can give.

SHRI K. C. PANT : 53 applications have been received from firms in the organised sector for setting up a total capacity of 18,27,400 television sets per annum. 156 proposals from the small scale entrepreneurs from all over the country have been received for a total capacity of 10,41,900 T. V. sets. This was in answer to a public notification issued through the newspapers.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : Bharat Electronics is making 18" and 24" tubes for the television sets. I want to know from the Government as to what steps they are taking to manufacture 12" and 14" CR tubes so that they may be useful for these transistorized television sets for the common man.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Bharat Electornics has to import T.V. glass bulbs in order to make the picture tubes. BEL will also be making 12" and 14" tubes.

The question of large scale manufacture of T.V. bulbs which are necessary was considered sometime back and there was tripartite cooperation between India, UAR and Yugoslavia under which these bulbs were to be manufactured within our country not only for consumption by our own units but also for exports. That has not yet materialised.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Is it a fact that the reflected wave from the satellite does not operate all over the country ?

I want to know from the Government whether the range of the reflected wave will be with in the television range of latitude.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This satellite will be able to beam programmes all over the country because it is so stationed as to be visible from all over the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is not possible to operate all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER : He is a scientist too.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So also I am. It is a matter of knowledge that the satellite will beam these programmes all over the country and any press report that the hon. Member might have read is perhaps erroneous to this extent.

Loss of Revenue due to Radio/Transistor Receiving sets Operating without Broadcasting Licences

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*1264. SHRI K. C. PANDEY :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Radio/Transistor sets are being operated in the country without broadcasting licences ;

(b) the steps proposed to discourage the use of radio/transistor sets without licences ; and

(c) the amount received by Government in the shape of licence fees during the last financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Adequate anti-evasion staff has been provided to organise intensive detection drives, against use of unlicensed sets all over the country.

(c) A sum of Rs. 13.15 crores was collected as licence fees during the last calendar year.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि एक ही घर में एक रेडियो ट्रांजिस्टर लाइसेन्स पर लोग तीन चार से भी अधिक ट्रांजिस्टरों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस चीज को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कितने लोगों को पकड़ा है और उन पर कितना जुर्माना किया है ?

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह तो नहीं जानता कि एक लाइसेन्स पर कितने

लाइसेन्स चल रहे हैं लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी में यदि ऐसे लोग हों तो हमकों बता दें उनकी बड़ी कृपा होगी और हम को भी उन तक पहुंचने में आसानी होगी।

जहां तक इस बात का सवाल है कि कितने लोग पकड़े गए, उसकी सूचना इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जितने हमारे लाइसेन्स रेडियोज और ट्रांजिस्टर्स हैं और जो हमने पकड़े हैं वह 1.48 परसेन्ट आफ टोटल नम्बर आफ लाइसेंसेज हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या सरकार बताने की कृपा करेगी कि विदेशों से इस देश में कितने रेडियो ट्रांजिस्टर्स आये और उनमें से कितने लोगों ने लाइसेन्स बनवाये और कितने लोग फर्जी रूप में रेडियो ट्रांजिस्टर का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह क्वेश्चन आप इनसे मत करिए बल्कि दूसरे मिनिस्टर से करिए।

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद : रेडियो और ट्रांजिस्टर का लाइसेन्स रखने वाले जो लोग हैं उनको सरकार की ओर से वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्त में एक अवसर दिया जाता है कि बिना जुर्माने के शुल्क जमा करके लाइसेन्स बनवा लें ताकि सरकार को भी क्षति न हो तो वह प्रथा क्या अब भी है या समाप्त कर दी गई है ?

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : लाइसेन्स बनाने की दो स्टेजेस हैं। एक तो नया रेडियो ट्रांजिस्टर खरीदने पर बनता है और उसके लिए व्यापारी पर प्रतिबंध होता है कि बेचने के सात दिन के अन्दर लाइसेन्स बनवा दें और इसके लिए उसकी जिम्मेदारी होती है। जहांतक रेनिवल का सवाल है अगर समय पर लाइसेन्स नहीं बनता है तो उसके बाद कुछ ग्रेस पीरियड हर लाइसेन्स पर होता है और अगर उसके अन्दर भी लाइसेन्स न बने तो फिर फाइन के साथ लाइसेन्स का रेनिवल होता है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या मन्त्री जी को पता है कि बहुत से लोग बिना लाइसेन्स के नेपाल से ट्रांजिस्टर और रेडियो लाते हैं और हर साल ऐसा होता था कि जो लोग ऐसे सेट रखे हुए हैं वे अपना लाइसेन्स करा लें जिससे सरकार को भी पैसा मिल जाता था तो क्या सरकार फिर इस तरह की छूट देकर लाइसेन्स बनवाने की इजाजत देगी ?

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : जो इस तरह के रेडियो आते हैं उनका लाइसेंस भी बनाना पड़ेगा और ड्युटी वगैरह भी देनी पड़ेगी—मुझे नहीं मालूम कि फारेन ट्रेड क्या-क्या सोचेगी-लेकिन हमारे पास तो जबतक बिक्री का सबूत न हो उसका लाइसेन्स बनाने का सवाल उठता नहीं।

Constitution of North Bengal Development Board

*1265. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) in view of the decision arrived at by Government to constitute the North Bengal Development Board, when the same will be constituted :

(b) whether the said Board will be a statutory Board for the proper implementation of its programmes ;

(c) the estimated amount earmarked for the North Bengal Development Board for the current financial year and the subsequent years ; and

(d) the terms of reference of the said Board and other particulars of its constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) . (a) No decision has yet been taken on the question of constitution of a North Bengal Development Board by the State Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : There is a serious situation in this way that the

people of North Bengal have been let down by the Government and I would liken to have a satisfactory reply from the hon. Minister. I would like to know whether he is aware that the erstwhile democratic coalition Government of West Bengal had taken up within its programme, that is, the 13 point programme, to constitute North Bengal Development Board. Secondly, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that just on the eve of the last midterm parliamentary poll, even our Hon. Prime Minister gave this assurance to the people of North Bengal that the North Bengal Development Board will be constituted as early as possible. The same programme was included in the election manifesto which was endorsed by the Congress High Command too.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it still a question ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : So, Sir, in view of all this, may I know from the hon. Minister when decision will be taken by the Government as also by the Planning Commission.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : If this is the assurance given by the hon. Prime Minister, I can assure the House that it will be implemented very shortly.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I am pleased with his reply, I will make one appeal and one suggestion. I hope he wil' consider it. When finally he constitutes the Board, will he make it a statutory Board ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I cannot say offhand regarding the statutory board and all those details. But I have assured the hon. Member that it will be taken into consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The hon. Minister in the course of his reply said that if the assurance had been given by the Prime Minister, it would be quickly implemented. Sincse the Prime Minister is present here, I would like to know from her whether such an assurance had been given by her.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the hon. Minister concerned to reply.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Prime Minister is herself present here, and she can reply to this. Moreover she is also the Minister in charge of planning.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : She is not the Minister of Planning now but she is only the chairman of the Planning Commission.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : All these things will be examined .How can I say on the spot ?...

MR. SPEAKER : If the reply is not direct, then very complicated supplementary questions follow. So, it is better to give direct and straight answers.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I am not yet aware of whether any such assurance was given or not.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The Prime Ministet is present here. She should say whether she had given any such assurance or not.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : It is true that I do feel that the problems of North Bengal need special attention and that the creation of special boards for it will help us to give that attention and to indentify what areas are priority areas,

Law and Order Situation in West Bengal

*1266. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the number of murders in Calcutta, in the Suburbs of Calcutta and in other parts of West Bengal have shown no signs of abatement ;

(b) the number of murders reported in the Press and those recorded with the Police during the last six months, month-wise ; and

(c) the elements responsible for this and the steps taken by Government to eradicate the evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) . (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to the information available, the number of political murders in West Bengal has continued to remain high and is thus a mother of serious concern. the information available monthwise is as follows :

Month	Murders	Political murders
January, 1971	174	90
February, 1971	204	85
March, 1971	264	99
April, 1971	233	112
May, 1971	249	65
June, 1971	not available	not available

These political murders were committed during inter-party clashes, agrarian disputes, industrial lawlessness and sneak attacks. Naxalites, other militant activists of political parties, and anti-social elements have been responsible for these murders. All possible steps under the law are being taken to curb the lawlessness in West Bengal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Although I had asked for the figures for six months, in the statement the figures only for the period from January to May have been given. According to the statement, the total number of persons killed during those five months is 1124 and the total number of political murders is 451. It is also known that during the last three years, more than 5000 persons hare been killed in West Bengal due to violent activities, and at least over a thousand political workers have lost their lives. May I know whether it is a fact that innumerable complaints have been made not only by the political parties but also by the public in this regard ? Even in today's papers, there is a long report. In today's *Times of India* there is a long report about the failure of the police and also their corrupt practices and the fact that they are working in collusion with some extremists and unsocial or anti-social elements. If so, may I know whether Government have gone into the failure of the police and intelligence services there in dealing with lawlessness and the violent activities in West Bengal ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have seen the Press report to which my hon. friend has just referred. It is a fact that sometimes such complaints are received. It is the constant endeavour of Government to see that any specific complaints made are inquired into and corrective measures taken. The police in West Bengal are operating under extraordinary circumstances and among the sections of the population which have lost their lives as a result of deliberate action on the part of certain elements, police are one section of sufferers, and many policemen have lost their lives, and their families are also sought to be terrorised. They act under very peculiar circumstances, but wherever, as I have said, any specific instances are brought to our notice, we do look into them. In a general manner also, we provide them with housing facilities that they can live together and their families are not exposed to threats and terrorisation etc. ; we also group them so that they can go out in groups and are not exposed to danger. All these things are also done so that they do not act out of fear and do not tend to compromise their position.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about corrupt practices by the police ? In today's papers, there is a long list of it. They are operating in collusion with many extremist elements. About corrupt practice and whether the police are acting in collusion—this has not been replied to.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have already answered. Wherever specific instances are brought to our notice, we do look into them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have already said that more than 5,000 persons have been killed, of which about 1500 were political workers of different parties. These have been killed in these three years. In how many cases, the accused have been arrested, in how many cases have been started and how many of the offenders have been punished so far ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not have all these details for a number of years. I do know

that at one stage, many people who had been arrested and convicted were set free by one of the Governments.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA Not even a dozen of the offenders have been punished. That is the tragedy of the whole situation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was trying to put the whole matter in perspective before the House. At one stage, a number of persons indulging in violence were arrested and during a previous Government's regime, they were set free. Thereafter, violence mounted. The position at present is that it is very difficult to get evidence. My hon. friend knows that even in the article he cited earlier, there is the instance of a person who had given some information and was, therefore, threatened to be killed in front of a number of people. None of them was prepared to give evidence. A brave lady saved him. I do not want to go into it now. But that particular incident typifies the kind of atmosphere there.

Coming to numbers of arrests of Naxalites and allied extremists, from April 1971 to 15 June, 1971, it was 1311 ; the total number of persons arrested during the period was 7189 ; 3421 persons have been detained in the State under the Prevention of Violent Activities Act upto 15-6-71.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : How many offenders have been punished ? That is the most important thing.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Sometime before the fifth general election, I was in Calcutta city. In every street corner, there were invariably 2 traffic corps, one for controlling traffic and another to watch. There have been cases of serious assault on even traffic police. In view of this, has the Minister explored the possibility of installing electronic traffic control ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of electronic control in this.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : I seek your protection. When a traffic constable is not assured of his safety, the matter is serious enough to warrant some other steps.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the apparent failure of the administration whether under President's rule or under the administration of responsible Ministers, to go into this matter and even to investigate properly cases of murder of eight or nine young people in four or five instances, may I know if Government is having any idea in regard to tackling this problem not merely by reinforcing the administrative process but also by seeing to it that a political dialogue takes place even with the so-called Naxalites and other young people who in today's worldwide atmosphere of violence are driven to certain ideas of quasi-revolutionary activity ? May I know, therefore, if Government intends to treat them as a serious political movement and open a dialogue with them and then come to an understanding which alone can solve this evtremely complicated position ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the preamble to the question, if I may so put it, is concerned, the problem today in West Bengal is that whereas ordinarily when a crime is committed the bulk of the people who are peace-loving have no fear in coming forward and giving evidence or in intervening to save somebody's life which is threatened, such a situation does not prevail in West Bengal today because of terror. That has to be taken into account.

So far as the other part of the question is concerned, the dialogue of which my hon. friend Shri Mukerjee speaks is desirable if it can wean away these elements from their path of error, but that dialogue cannot be carried on by the Govenment alone. It is the responsibility of all of us to carry on such a dialogue and help them to see the path of reason and to restore their belief in democratic processes. Even now a dialogue is going on in Calcutta. For the last two days there have been meetings of political parties, and I would welcome any extension of this dialogue to include those elements which would like to work within the framwork of the democratic system in which all of us or most of us do believe.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know how many members of the police have been killed, and in addition, can the hon. Minister tell us how many members of the political parties, party-wise, have been killed ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is very difficult for me to give the information in terms of num-

bers. According to the information with me, so far as policemen go, in West Bengal during this year up to 15th July, 65 policemen were killed. So far as numbers of individual parties go, that figure I do not have on the basis of authoritative information from the West Bengal Government, and I would like to give only figures which are authoritative.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH : One of the main reasons for the police force failing to cope with the law and order situation in West Bengal is that it is heavily infiltrated by people who have sympathies with these lawless elements. So, I want to know what steps the Government is taking to weed out these elements from the police force.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Wherever we find, whether in the police force or in the administration, that there are individuals who do not carry out their duties properly, whether in the context of my hon. friend's question or otherwise, we take action.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : I would like to know how many murders were committed in Calcutta in 1969-70 and 1970-71, and out of that, how many were political murders in the respective years.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That does not arise out of this question.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Has Government's attention been drawn to the very widespread allegation, even in Congress papers, that anybody giving information to the police runs the danger of being killed or murdered because that information is leaked from the police station itself. That allegation has come with regard to almost all the police stations in Birbhum ; and also with regard to some of the specific police stations of Calcutta. People have actually been murdered even after offering to surrender their arms or giving some information. Has that aspect been taken into consideration and a thorough enquiry made into the working of the police force, intelligence, etc. taking all these aspects into consideration ? Or has any proposal been formulated by the West Bengal Administration after the imposition of the President's rule ? Or is it under the active consideration of the Government ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As I said earlier it is true that in West Bengal today individuals who give information pertaining to violent activities and their perpetrators....

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : If you permit me I should like him to answer the question in the context of his answer earlier that people did not come forward to give evidence. People are demoralised.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is precisely what I am saying. In the context of today people are afraid to come forward and to give information because they do feel threatened. I am agreeing with the premises which my hon. friend has placed before us. As to how the situation has to be met, what improvements are to be made in the police force and intelligence and how to increase their effectiveness are certainly matters which are being reviewed by us. During the earlier rule of the President, we had reviewed this question in some depth and had tried to strengthen the existing arrangements wherever necessary with some success. Now again this process is under way and only yesterday the Home Secretary and the Cabinet Secretary returned from Calcutta after an overall review of the situation.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : In the statement he says :

> "Naxalites, other militant activists of political parties....have been responsible for these murders."

May I know from the hon. Minister which are the other political parties who are responsible for these violent activities ?

SHRI K. C. PANT It is a question of individuals indulging in these activities ; they may also be incidentally members of political parties. But I think I should condemn the individuals who indulge in these activities.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : You have mentioned in the 'statement' Naxalites...other political parties....".

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have understood the question ; there is no difficulty in understanding. Just now talks are going on in Calcutta between various political parties to try to get to the root of this very difficult problem.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : The written statement mentions about other political parties...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was mentioning that very serious efforts are being made to bring about a consensus so that all parties combine to put an end to this era of violence and bloodshed in West Bengal. Therefore, at this particular stage, even if one were in a position to mention the names of parties, I think it is much better not to mention.

Tagore's House at Shantiniketan Set on Fire

*1267. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tagore's house at Shantiniketan was set on fire recently ;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this connection ; and

(c) whether the arrested persons belong to any political party ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have no such information.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI N. E. HORO : The answer is in the negative ; I do not agree with this. Now, recently, you must have seen in the newspapers that there are reports, containing serious allegations against the police force who are said to be in league with some of the Naxalites. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of the Visvabharati University has alleged that Government have refused to give arms licences to the guards of the University in spite of repeated requests.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I did see this morning a press report to that effect to which my hon. friend referred earlier—*The Times of India*—but I will have to check on that, because I cannot say off-hand.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn—particularly I am very happy that the Prime Minister is a student of Shantiniketan and also of poet Rabindranath Tagore and as such she has a special responsibilty—to the reports in the newspapers today that the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Protul Chandra Gupta , has made a categorical statement that many valuabls manuscripts to Tagore—

MR. SPEAKER : That was the point made previously.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am coming to the point.

MR. SPEAKER : You take a long time for coming to any point. That is the only bad point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Perhaps I am not wrong if I refer to the hallowed memory of Rabindranath Tagore ; the Prime Minister was also a student of Gurudev Tagore. Now, the Vice-Chancellor of Visvabharati University has made an alarming report that many valuable manuscripts of Gurudev Tagore are being lost and some of them have been destroyed by some extremist elements. He has asked for protection of these valuable manuscripts from the Government. If that is so, what steps the Government are going to take to provide immediate protection of the valuable manuscripts of Tagore ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In spite of stray incidents, I would like to assure my hon. friend that protection is being given by the police. It is not as though protection is being given. But in view of the historical and other kings of treasures—literary and others—which are kept in the University, the Vice-Chancellor did take up the matter with the Central Government and at the Prime Minister's instance, two officers of the Intelligence Bureau visited the university and went into the security question in great detail, and they have made their suggestions and recommendations as to how to strengthen the security arrangements further. These are being implemented by the West Bengal Government.

मोतीहारी (बिहार) में नया आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

*1268. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली तथा पटना केन्द्रों से प्रसारित कार्यक्रम उत्तर बिहार, विशेषकर चम्पारन के श्रोताओं को सुनाई नहीं देते हैं ;

(ख) क्या चम्पारन जिले के समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले नेपाल के लोग इन प्रसारणों का लाभ नहीं उठा सकते ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तों क्या सरकार का विचार मोतीहारी में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The Patna station of A. I. R. is audible in North Bihar, including Champaran. The reception of broadcast in Champaran district will improve further after the high power transmitter in Gorakhpur is commissioned next year. The medium wave service from Delhi is not normally expected to cover Bihar. However, even this can be received there at night.

(b) They can listen to these broadcasts.

(c) There is no plan at present to set up a radio station at Motihari.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि इस विभाग के पिछले मंत्री, श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह, की मौजूदगी में-और मैं भी हाजिर था-यह तय पाया था कि मोतीहारी में रेडियो स्टेशन बनाया जाये, ताकि नेपाल तराई का काठमांडू तक का इलाका, जो भोजपुरी इलाका है, कवर हो सके ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : It may be correct that the hon. Member had some discussion with the then Minister, Mr. K. K. Shah or Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha, but no decision was taken at any time to set up a radio station at Motihari. As far as Nepal is concerned, AIR is broadcasting to Nepal through its medium wave and short wave transmitter twice in a day from Delhi,

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये दोनों आदमी जिन्दा हैं (व्यवधान) और दोनों राज्यपाल हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी, बैठी हुई हैं। मंत्री महोदय उनसे पूछ लें कि यह फैसला हुआ था या नहीं। उन्होंने यह फैसला किया था। मैं झूठ नहीं बोलता हूं।

ए० आई० आर० से भोजपुरी का पर्याप्त प्रसारण नहीं होता है ; जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, नेपाल तराई का इलाका एक भोजपुरी इलाका है। आज परिस्थिति यह है कि इधर से नक्सलाइट्स उधर जाते हैं और उधर से इधर आते हैं। इस एरिया को कवर करने के लिए एक पावरफुल रेडियो स्टेशन की जरूरत है। गोरखपुर और पटना से भोजपुरी का प्रसारण नहीं होता है। इस स्थिति में क्या सरकार भोजपुरी इलाके को कवर करने के लिए कोई रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने की जरूरत समझती है ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : As I have already explained, at this moment, it is not possible to have a radio station at Motihari. But as the hon. Member said, for Bhojpuri, this can be discussed later on and it can be considered for the fifth plan.

धागे के मूल्य में वृद्धि के कारण हथकरघा और विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योगों का बन्द हो जाना

*1269. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में सूती मिलों द्वारा अत्यधिक मूल्य पर धागा बेचे जाने के कारण हथकरघा और विद्युत चालित करघा उद्योग बन्द होने वाला है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त संकटग्रस्त उद्योग को उचित मूल्य पर धागा उपलब्ध कराने का है जिससे इसमें बड़ी संख्या में काम करने वाले लोगों को उक्त उद्योग बन्द होने के सकट से बचाया जा सके?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken by Government to check the rise in the prices of cotton and cotton yarn and to supply yarn to handloom and powerloom weavers, etc., is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The following steps have been taken by Government to check the rise in the prices of cotton yarn and to supply cotton yarn to powerloom and handloom weavers etc., at reasonable prices :—

1. To augment the supply of cotton, with a view to meeting the shortfall in domestic production, import of additional foreign cotton and staple fibre in large quantities have been arranged. In addition various measures were taken to regulate more stringently stocks, credit control and other trading facilties.

2. In order to assist the cotton handloom, powerloom and hosiery sectors, a pool of cotton carded yarn has been created. Supplies from the pool are made through the Directors of Industries/Handlooms in the States concerned.

The situation is being watched closely and such further measures as may be considered necessary will be taken from time to time. It may, however, be stated that, as a result of the various steps mentioned above, the prices of yarn in the open market have already come down substantially and is nearly at par with the prices prevailing in November, 1970.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सूत की कीमत बढ़ने से पावरलूम बन्द नहीं हो रहे हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में यह स्थिति है कि लोगों ने कर्ज लेकर पावरलुम लगाये हैं, लेकिन उनके पास इतनी पूंजी नहीं है कि वे सूत खरीद सकें। उनको सूत बहुत महंगी कीमत पर मिलता है। इसलिए मेरे क्षेत्र में जितने भी पावरलूम हैं, वे बन्द पड़े हैं। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि उन लोगों को सूत खरीदने के लिए बैंकों द्वारा कर्ज दिये जायें, तथा उन को सस्ते दाम पर सूत दिलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहां तक विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय का प्रश्न है, हमारी यह जवाबदेही है कि हम कपास और कपास खरीदने के लिए बैंक क्रेडिट दिलायें। जहां तक सूत खरीदने और दैनिक काम-काज का प्रश्न है, उस का संबंध राज्य सरकारों से है और राज्य सरकारें ही उन लोगों को मदद कर सकती है। जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सवाल है, हम ने यह व्यवस्था की है कि उनको बैंक क्रेडिट सुविधा से मिल सकें और विदेशी कपास को भी इस ढंग से दिया जाये कि उनको सुविधा हो।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों को लिखेगी कि हाथ करघा एवं पावरलूम और छोटे धंधों को पनपने के लिए उन लोगों को स्पेशल क्वोटा दिया जाये, ताकि उन लोगों को यह जो नुकसान हो रहा है, वह न हो तथा वे अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधार सकें ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : हम माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को भिजवा देंगे।

श्री सूरज पांडे : उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर से गोरखपुर और मऊ दो ऐसे बड़े सैंटर हैं, जहां हथकरघे बन्द हो गये हैं, क्योंकि सूत नहीं मिलता है। स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि सूत सप्लाई करने के लिए पग उठाये गये हैं। लेकिन हकीकत में उन लोगों को सूत नहीं मिल रहा है। क्या सरकार उन क्षेत्रों में कोई खास कदम उठायेगी ? जहां हथकरघे बन्द हो रहे हैं और बड़ी भारी

बेकारी हो रही है, ताकि उन लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर सूत मिल सके ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य कुछ गलतफहमी में हैं। देश में सूत की कमी नहीं है खास कर के लघु उद्योग वाले जो हैं चाहे पावरलूम के हों चाहे हैंडलूम के हों, उस के जहां तक वितरण का प्रश्न है वह डायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज करते हैं और वहां के लोगों के जरिए वह बांटा जा रहा है। जिस प्रान्त का जो कोटा है वह हम दे रहे हैं और सस्ते भाव पर दे रहे हैं। एक समय था जनवरी 1971 में जब कुछ कठिनाई हुई थी। उस के बाद 1 लाख बेल विदेशी कपास हमने बांटा और दूसरा भी जो विदेशी कपास था उसका भी वितरण किया। देश में सूत की कमी नहीं है और जहां तक उसके वितरण का प्रश्न है वह प्रान्तीय सरकार को करना है जिस प्रान्त में हमें जितना कोटा देना है वह हम दे रहे हैं।

श्री सूरज पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। हमारी इन्फार्मेशन और है, मिनिस्टर की और है, तो इसका फैसला यहां अब कौन करेगा ? लोगों को सूत मिल नहीं रहा है और लोग परेशान हैं, वह कहते हैं कि हम दे रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : No arguments, please.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the government has any information that powerlooms in Bhiwandi and other parts have closed down for want of supply of nylon and rayon yarn ? Have government received representation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : That is a separate question. This is about cotton yarn. There is some difficulty about nylon and rayon yarn and we have been importing them. Recently we have made some special allotment, so far as nylon yarn is concerned.

SHRI K. K. RAMI REDDY : Since the levy of excise duty on yarns above 60 count is a contributory factor for the price rise, may I know whether any representation has been made by the handloom industry for exemption ? If so, what is the reaction of the government ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Representations have been received and they have been examined also. I cannot give any assurance at this stage.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In reply to the first part of the question the hon. Minister said that the powerloom industry is not on the verge of closure. Our information is that a large number of composite and spinning mills have closed down already and a large number of powerlooms are also on the point of closure. Has the Minister any definite information on this ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Our information is that not many are closed or on the verge of closure. There was a situation like that in the early part of the year. The situation has improved after that as a result of certain facilities provided to them. If the hon. Member is interested, I can give him a list of the special facilities we have given to the powerloom and handloom sector.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : As the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out, the textile industry had a difficult time because of the failure of the cotton crop. So. government gave an assurance to import 13 lakhs of bales to meet this shortage and 9 lakhs bales have already been imported. May I know by what time the remaining quantity is going to be imported to meet the shortage, to bring down the prices and to avoid closure of powerlooms and textile mills ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : No mill or powerloom has been closed down for want of cotton. It is a fact that we have not been able to import all the contracted quota of cotton. We have contracted for 11.22 lakhs bales and some of them have arrived and some are in the high seas. I cannot give definite information as to how much of the contracted cotton has reached the country.

Strengthening of Eastern Borders on the Basis of National Consciousness and Integrity

*1270. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken or being taken by Government to strengthen the borders in the aspect of national consciousness and integrity

in the Eastern Region comprising of Manipur, Nagaland, NEFA, Tripura and the tribal areas of Assam through the various media of publicity and broadcasting ;

(b) whether an Expert Committee toured these areas some time back and submitted their findings and recommendations in this behalf ; and

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Special attention is given to national consciousness and integrity in the publicity programmes for the border regions such as Manipur, Nagaland, NEFA, Tripura and tribal areas of Assam. These programmes include special campaigns through feature films, documentaries, Song & Drama performances, exhibitions, display of calendars, posters and pamphlets and inter-personal communications. AIR also gives adequate coverage to border publicity. It is proposed to set up high power transmitters in Tezpur and Shillong to improve the broadcasting facilities in that region.

(b) and (c). The report of the Study Team on Border Publicity is awaited.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Sir, I fully appreciate the measures taken in this behalf. I want to know is it a fact that the Study Team completed its study three years ago? If it is so why the report has been so much delayed when the things are so fast moving in the Eastern sector ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The Study Team actually completed its last lap of tour in July, 1970 and the last part of the Report was available in July, 1970. I agree with the hon. Member that it is being delayed, I would like to say that as the Secretary of the Study Team is very busy otherwise it is taking some time for him to submit the Report.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is aware that the Chinese radio stations in Eastern border area are busy broadcasting through highpowered transmitters in most of the languages and tribal dialects of the border so that they are making our weak transmitters at Imphal and Kohima objects of ridicule ? What measures are being taken by the Government of India to counteract this publicity propaganda.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Number of stations have been put in the Eastern border to counteract the Chinese propaganda in those areas.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister just now that Secretary concerned has no time, may I know whether it was a fact that the Minister concerned from Assam incharge of development of tribal area announced to establish broadcasting station at Kokrajhar with the assurance of the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting ? If so, what is the reaction of the Government ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Sir, I had a discussion with the hon. Member about this particular radio station when he met me last but I would like to tell the hon. Member that it was not a promise made by my predecessor. On the other hand he said he would look into the matter and explore the possibility.

Change in system and Syllabus of I. A. S. and other Allied Examinations

*1271. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government are considering to appoint a high level Committee which will go into the question of modifying the system and syllabus of the I. A. S. and other allide examinations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL : (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration has recommended that a Committee should be set up to devise speedier methods of recruitment and to revise the syllabus for examinations for the

higher Services. This recommendation covers the I. A. S. and allied Services Examinations and is under consideration of the Government.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह : ए० आर० सी० ने इस विषय में अपनी रिपोर्ट कब दी थी ? क्या यह रिपोर्ट भी उन्हीं अफसरों के जिम्मे लगा दी गई है, जिन के मैथेड-आफ-ट्रेनिंग और रहन-सहन के सुधार के लिए इस में सुझाव दिये गये हैं और इसीलिए इस में देरी हो रही है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : सरकार ने एक प्रक्रिया निश्चित की है, जिस के आधार पर ए० आर० सी० की सिफारिशों पर विचार किया जाता है। उनमें आई० ए० एस० और आई० सी० एस० अधिकारी हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार की जो अन्य सर्विसेस् हैं, उनके अफसर भी उस में शामिल हैं। लेकिन जहां तक इस विषय से सिफारिश का सम्बन्ध है, यू० पी० एस० सी० से इस के बारे में सलाह-मशविरा किया जा रहा है। उन से विचार-विमर्श करने के बाद यह निश्चित किया जायगा कि परीक्षा का जो क्रम है उस में रद्दोबदल किया जाय या न किया जाय।

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether the Government is considering recruiting talented persons from industry and other walks of life to the administrative cadre in order to improve the quality of administrative personnel ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : According to the present system of recruitment there is a competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission to which people from all walks of life and with all specialities can apply. As regards the particular question that the hon. Member has raised, there is one recommendation of the ARC which says that even at a higher stage one direct examination should take place so that persons who have reached a certain age could also apply. That recommendation is also under consideration.

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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mobilisation of Resources by States

*1272. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the resources mobilisation undertaken by the States during the last two years of the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) whether it is in conformity with the Plan stipulation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) According to the imformation made available by the States, the mobilisation of resources by them for the Plan during 1969-70 and 1970-71 is estimated at a total of about Rs. 1024 crores.

(b) While the aggregate resource mobilisation by the States has been in conformity with the Plan stipulation, the performance varies from one State to another.

Agreement between India and East Germany for supply of Scientific Equipment

*1273. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and East Germany have signed an agreement under which GDR will supply India scientific equipment worth Rs. 15 lakhs.

(b) if so, the types of scientific instruments agreed to be supplied ; and

(c) the main terms of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Government of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic have signed a Protocol on 23rd June, 1971 to enable the GDR to hand over an apparatus for measuring the ionospheric absorption of electromagnetic waves. The apparatus is valued at about US $ 200,000 equivalent to about Rs. 15 lakhs.

(b) A copy of the Protocol is laid on the Table of the House, [Placed in Liberary. *See* No. LT—707/71]

पटसन के निर्यात में भारत का पाकिस्तान की तुलना में पिछड़ जाना

*1274. **श्री फूलचन्द्र वर्मा :** क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटसन के निर्यात में भारत, पाकिस्तान की तुलना में गत तीन वर्षों से विश्व मण्डी में पिछड़ता चला आ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). गत तीन वर्षों में विश्व-बाजारों को भारत से होने वाले पटसन के निर्यातों में गिरावट आई है जब कि पाकिस्तान से होने वाले निर्यातों में वृद्धि हुई है।

इस गिरावट के लिये उत्तरदायी कारण ये हैं : (1) पाकिस्तान से किये जाने वाले निर्यातों के लिये बोनस वाउचरों से विद्यमान होने के कारण, वे सुनियोजित ढंग से भारतीय कीमतों की अपेक्षा कम कीमतें रख सकते है, (2) भारत में कच्चे माल की कमी (3) संश्लिष्ट माल से बढ़ती हुई प्रतियोगिता, (4) विपुल परिमाण में माल हैण्डल करने के तरीकों का अधिकाधिक प्रयोग (5) पटसन उद्योग में तथा कलकत्ता पत्तन पर हड़तालें जिनसे माल की निरन्तर तथा स्थिर रूप में पूर्ति करने में बाधा पहुंची (6) वर्ष 1970-71 के आरम्भिक भाग में संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में मंदी के कारण कालीन अस्तर के निर्यातों में गिरावट, आदि।

भारत में उत्पादित कच्चे पटसन के परिमाण तथा क्वालिटी में वृद्धि तथा सुधार के लिये उपाय किये गये हैं। पटसन उद्योग का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये इसके विविधीकरण/आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम के लिये औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से ऋणों द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है। वर्ष 1971-72 के लिये निर्यात सम्भाव्यताएं आशाजनक प्रतीत होती हैं।

Request by Nepal to Export its accumulated Synthetic Textiles to India without Payment of Additional Duty

*1275. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Synthetic Taxtiles Industry of Nepal has requested the Government of India for permission to export its accumulated stocks to India without the payment of additional duty ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from some of the manufacturers in Nepal requesting for imports into India of synthetic fabrics—including accumulated stocks, without payment of additional duty.

During the meetings last year, between the representatives of the Governments of India and Nepal, India had expressed its willingness to permit import of Synthetic fabrics up to the quantities considered by India to be the level of 1967-68, through normal trading channels. India had also expressed its willingness to consider import of accumulated stocks of synthetic fabrics through the Indian state trading channels. The offers were not accepted by H.M.G. of Nepal. Any future imports by India from Nepal of products—such as synthetic fabrics, manufactured from imported raw materials, would be in accordance with the understanding that may be reached between the two Governments on the new Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade & Transit which is currently under negotiation.

Inquiry into Air Dropping of Chinese Literature at Araria, Kishanganj, Katihar and Sadar Sub-Division (Bihar)

*1276. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a' whether any enquiry was held into the air dropping of Chinese literature at Araria, Kishanganj, Katihar and parts of Sadar Sub-Division in Bihar on the 21st June, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There is no information of such air dropping on the 21st June at the places mentioned. Information, however, was furnished to the House on 22nd June in reply to a Calling Attention Notice about the recovery of KMT propaganda literature dropped through balloons in Monghyr, Palamau, Purnea and Bhagalpur districts during the 3rd week of June.

Crisis in Nepal's Synthetic Textile Industry

*1277. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis in Nepal's Synthetic Textile Industry which is mostly financed by the Indians ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in helping that industry in removing the crisis there ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There are reports about fall in production and accumulation of stocks with the Synthetic Fabrics Industry in Nepal.

The question of assistance to the industry is primarily for the country concerned to decide. India had made certain offers last year for import of Nepalese Synthetic fabrics, but these were not accepted by H.M.G. of Nepal.

अहमदाबाद में दंगों के लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों को सजा दिया जाना

*1278. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सतर्कता आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि जांच आयोग ने अहमदाबाद के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के लिए जिन अधिकारियों को उत्तरदायी ठहराया था उन्हें सजा दी जानी चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या सतर्कता आयोग की सिफारिश क्रियान्वित कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता । किन्तु राज्य सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा है जिनके आचरण पर, सितम्बर, 1969 के गुजरात के दंगों की जांच करने वाले आयोग द्वारा प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियां की गई थीं । स्पष्टीकरणों पर विचार करने के पश्चात् आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Non-Implementation of Pay Commission's Recommendation Re. Interim Relief for Extra-Departmental Employees

*1279. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Interim Relief recently recommended by the Pay Commission has not been implemented in the case of Extra-Departmental employees ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). The interim relief recommended by the Pay Commission pertained to wholetime employees. Extra-departmental agents are not within the purview of the Pay Commission. A separate One-man Committee has been set-up for looking into the remuneration and other aspects of work of Extra-Departmental agents. This Committee submitted an interim report in December, 70 recommending an interim relief of Rs. 8/- p.m. to Extra-Departmental Sub-Postmasters, Sub Record Clerks and Sorters and Rs. 4/- p.m. to the other categories of Extra-Departmental agents. The interim report of the Committee has been accepted by the Government and the orders for paying interim relief have been issued on 27/1/1971.

Proposal to set up Export-oriented Textile Mill in Public Sector

*1280. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation is considering a proposal to set up an export-oriented textile mill in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Institution of Lokpal and Lokayuktas

*1281. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to have the institution of Lokpal and Lokayuktas functioning; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the implementation of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Based on the decisions taken on the ARC Report on "Problems of Redress of Citizens' Grievances", the Government introduced in this House the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill on May 9, 1968. The Bill was passed on the 20th August, 1969 and was pending for consideration in the Rajya Sabha, when the Fourth Lok Sabha was dissolved. With it the Bill lapsed. Government propose to introduce a fresh Bill on the lines of the lapsed Bill as soon as possible.

Commission Appointed to Examine the Various Religious Responsibilities inherited by the Punjab Government

*1282. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether One-man Commission appointed by Government to examine the various religious responsibilities inherited by the Punjab Government, had submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Punjab.

Footwear Manufacturing Plant offered by Soviet Union

*1283. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to supply India a footwear manufacturing plant with a capacity of producing 20 lakh pairs of shoes every year;

(b) if so, the main terms of the offer; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the offer?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) to (c). During the course of discussions in April, 1968, a Soviet Trade Delegation had indicated their willingness to collaborate with India to set up a leather footwear factory for the production of 3 million pairs of shoes. Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India, a public Sector Undertaking of the Government of India have communicated to the U. S. S. R. authorities the terms and conditions under which the collaboration will be acceptable. There has been, however, no concurrence in the proposal from U.S.S.R.

Inquiry into Death of a Junior Commissioned Officer of B. S. F. in Nadia District

*1284. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was held in the matter in which one Junior Commissioned Officer of the B. S. F. was killed when a mine laid by the Pakistani infiltrators exploded at

the border village of Nashirapara in Nadia District on the 27th June, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) . (a) and (b). The case is under police investigation.

Reported Air Dropping of Chinese Literature in Sundergarh District (Orissa)

*1285. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported air dropping of Chinese literature, transmitter etc. in the village Jhumuru, P. S. Raibaga, District Sundergarh, Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There is no such information. However facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Grant of more Powers to Regional Licensing Authorities to issue Import Licences for Capital Goods and Raw Materials

*1286. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the power available to Regional Licensing Authorities to grant import licences for the import of capital goods without reference to the Central organisation ;

(b) whether any enhancement of these powers is proposed and, if so, the particulars of the proposed enhancement ; and

(c) whether any similar delgation is proposed for the import of raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. The power for the grant of import licences for machinery to small scale industrial units by the regional licensing authorities has already been enhanced this year from Rs. 8,000/- to Rs. 12,000/- as referred to in the attached statement.

(c) The regional licensing authorities concerned have already adequate powers to consider applications for import of raw materials by actual users.

Statement

Applications for import of Capital Goods in the following cases are considered by the regional licensing authorities on the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities concerned and subject to clearance from indigenous angle, without reference to the Headquarters Organisation of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports :

(i) *Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay :*

Textile machinery (except for jute and hemp) and hosiery knitting machinery.

(ii) *Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta :*

Machinery for Jute, Rope, Hemp, Coal Mining, Quarries and Tea industries.

(iii) *Regional Licensing Authorities concerned :*

Machinery for value not exceeding Rs. 12,000/- for import by small scale industrial units, except those engaged in the industries referred to under (i) and (ii) above.

Note : The regional licensing authorities may obtain advice from the CCI&E, New Delhi on the interpretation of any specific point of policy, if they consider necessary.

Agreement between India and G. D. R. for Joint Research to Explore Ionospheric Wave Absorption

*1287. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement has been signed

between India and the German Democratic Republic to undertake a joint research project to explore ionospheric wave absorption ; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the agreement along with the expenditure (in terms of rupees and foreign exchange, separately) likely to be incurred on the project ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPATTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Government of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic have signed a Protocol on 23rd June, 1971 enabling the G. D. R. to hand over an apparatus for measuring the ionospheric absorption of electro-Magnetic waves.

(b) A copy of the Protocal is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Liberary. *See* No. LT—708/71]

The apparatus is valued at about US $ 200,000 equivalent to about Rs. 15 lakhs. The Indian side is responsible for the erection and upkeep of the apparatus for which no estimate of expenditure has been made.

Proposal to raise Rates of Postal Stationery

*1288. SHRI GANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has demanded a higher mail rate ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the present rates of Post Cards etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not for the present.

Mass Agitation against Failure of Telecommunication System in Tripura

*1289. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the youth and students organisations in Tripura staged a mass agitation on the 23rd June, 1971 because of continuous failure of the P&T tele-communication system ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Yes. However, the threatened agitation has not materialized. There has been no failure of telecommunications in the State. The Postmaster General, Assam has been in personal touch with the Chief Secretary, Tripura to ascertain any feasible Telecommunication requirements in the area.

Setting up of Chemical Complex at a Port Town

*1290. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a discussion took place between the Central Government and French and Japanese Delegations regarding setting up of Chemical Complex at certain Port town ; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Government Employees in Secretariate Services

5429. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9935 on the 16th May, 1969 regarding Central Government employees and state :

(a) the total number of officials working in the Central Secretariate Services, category-wise (including Class III and Class IV), as on the 1st May, 1971 ; and

(b) the number of Muslims in each of the above-mentioned categories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and

(b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Closure of Spinning Unit of Associated Industries Limited, Gauhati (Assam)

5430. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the closing down of spinning unit of Associated Industries Limited Gauhati, Assam ;

(b) if so, the total number of workers rendered jobless to the closure ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reopen the factory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE : (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 500.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Post Offices in Assam with Telephone and Telegraph Facilities

5431. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices, Branch Post Offices in urban and rural areas where Telephone and Telegraph facilities have been provided in the State of Assam as on the 30th April, 1971 ;

(b) the number of new Post Offices, Branch Post Offices and Experimental Post Offices that are proposed to be opened in urban and rural areas in Assam during the period of Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(c) the total number of pending applications for opening of new Post Offices, Branch Post Offices, Experimental Post Offices and Telephone Exchange Offices to Assam as on the 30th April, 1971 ; and

(d) the number of pending applications for installation of Telephone connections in Assam during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) *Particulars*	*Rural*	*Urban*
No. of Post Offices on 30-4-71 with Telephone facility.	301	124
No. of Post Offices on 30-4-71 with Telegraph facility	311	117
No. of Branch Post Offices on 30-4-71 with Telephone facility.	26	—
No. of Branch Post Offices on 30-4-71 with Telegraph facility.	—	—

(b) The number of post offices status-wise proposed to be opened in urban and rural areas of Assam during the 4th Five Year Plan is as follows :

	Urban	*Ruran*
Departmental Sub-Offices	14	2
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	—	318

(c) The number of proposals under consideration as on 30-4-71 for opening new post offices status-wise and telephone exchanges in Assam is as follows :

Particulars	*Number*
Departmental Sub-Post Offices	2
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	58
Telephonee Exchanges	24

(d) Number of pending applications for installations of telephone connections in Assam Circle, as on 30-4-71.

डाकूग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता

5432. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों

से उन पदों से सम्बन्धित ब्यौरा प्राप्त हुआ है जिन पर उपरोक्त राज्य सरकारें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों से डाकू आतंक को समाप्त करने के लिए दी गई सहायता को खर्च करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पदों का मोटे तौर पर ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उपरोक्त राज्य सरकारों को क्या अनुदेश देने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) तीनों राज्य सरकारें भारत सरकार से प्राप्त धनराशि को (क) इस क्षेत्र में पुलिस बल की गतिशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए मांगी गई विभिन्न प्रकार की मोटर-गाड़ियों तथा (ख) पुलिस स्टेशनों, गश्ती दलों के दस्तों के बीच संसूचना के शीघ्र आदान-प्रदान की सुविधा के लिए वायरलैस उपकरण आदि प्राप्त करने में खर्च करेंगी । मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में दी गई सहायता कुछेक महत्वपूर्ण सम्पर्क-सड़कों के विकास पर भी, जिससे इस क्षेत्र को मोटर-गाड़ियों के यातायात-योग्य बनाने में सहायता मिलेगी, खर्च की जायेगी ।

(ग) सहायता का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया जाए, यह पहले ही राज्य सरकारों को बताया जा चुका है अतः और कोई अनुदेश देना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

विदिशा (मध्य प्रदेश) जिले में लगाये गये टेलीफोन

5433. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा जिले में कितने टेलीफोन लगे हैं ;

(ख) इस समय टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के आवेदन-पत्र सरकार के पास विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ;

(ग) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इस जिले में कितने व्यक्तियों ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिए थे ;

(घ) उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्रदान करने में विलम्ब किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) उन्हें कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) 284.

(ख) 31

(ग) 88

(घ) और (ङ). टेलीफोनों की सभी बकाया मांगें पूरी की जा रही हैं ।

Newsprint Stock with S. T. C.

5434. SHRI SHEOPUJAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation had a good stock of newsprint during the last six weeks;

(b) whether there was inordinate delay in placing tl. [illegible]dent for import of newsprint;

(c) whe[illegible] the Registrar of News-papers has inquired into allegations of overinvoicing of newsprint imports; and

(d) whether there will be any crisis in newsprint supply in the period ahead?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The S. T. C. had during the last six weeks over 4337 metric tonnes of newsprint in stock at various Centres in the country, of which 3295 metric tonnes were sold leaving a balance of 1042 tonnes.

(b) and (c): No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The S.T.C. had placed orders for a total quantity of 1,50,975 tonnes during 1970-71 and shipments will begin to arrive from the first week of August, 1971. The normal supply of newsprint from Nepa Mills will also be available to the newspapers.

Representations for Linking Chabua Telephone Exchange with Dibrugarh Telephone Exchange

5435. SHRI RORIN KAKOTY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Eastern Assam Chamber of Commerce, Dibrugarh and also from the Tea Planters of Chabua area of Lakhimpur District, Assam regarding connection of Chabua Telephone Exchange directly with Dibrugarh Telephone Exchange ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Postmaster General, Shillong had received a representation from the Eastern Assam Chamber of Commerce, Dibrugarh on this subject.

(b) The case was examined and as the trunk traffic between the two stations did not justify provision of a direct link between Chabua and Dibrugarh, Postmaster-General, Shillong has replied the party accordingly.

Conversion of Selection Posts into Non-Selection Posts in the Department of Statistics

5436. SHRI AMBESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Home Ministry's O.M. No. 1-12-67 Estt (c) dated the 11th July 1968 provides reservation for employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in Class III and Class IV posts of selection nature in the vacancies filled by promotion;

(b) whether after the issue of the above circular, the Department of Statistics have converted the posts of Junior Investigator in the Central Statistical Organisation and that of Assistant Superintendent in the National Sample Survey Organisation from selection to non-selection posts ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures Government have taken or propose to take for ensuring reservation in promotion as provided in the above circular?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENRERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) This Office Memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs provides for reservation of a proportion of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotions made by selection in Class III and Class IV posts in grades or services in which the element of direct recruitment does not exceed fifty percent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The re-classification of a similar category of posts under the Department of Statistics as non-selection posts had already been agreed to and subsequently there had been requests for treating the posts of Junior Investigator in the Central Statistical Organisation and Assistant Superintendent in the National Sample Survey Organisation also as non-selection posts. Having regard to this position and the nature of the duties and responsibilities attached to these posts, they were also reclassified as non-selection posts.

According to the Office memorandum referred to in part (a), there is no provision for reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments made by promotion on the basis of seniority subject to fitness.

Production and Export of Tyres of Dunlop, India

5437. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the varieties of production of Dunlop, India in the field of tyres and their total production separately;

(b) whether the Dunlop, India will determine to fulfil country's need in respect of tyres;

(c) the number of tyres exported by Dunlop, India every year to each country; and

(d) the foreign exchange being earned by the exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, which is the main source of statistics, does not maintain export statistics firm-wise.

Export of Cotton Yarn

5438. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the countries which import Indian cotton yarn and their total value during the year 1970; and

(b) the leading markets of our cotton yarn and the countries where the Indian yarn has lost its leading market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). During the year 1970 exports of cotton yarn aggregated to Rs. 2687.6 lakhs as against exports of Rs. 2373.8 during 1969. The major importing Countries were Burma, Ceylon, the U. K., the UAR, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. This year, India has suffered a set-back in her exports of yarn to Burma, Ceylon and the UAR due to various reasons such as : (a) inadequate supply and high prices of cotton and (b) foreign exchange difficulties experienced by certain importing countries like Ceylon, UAR and Burma.

Export of Cotton Garments

5439. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the main cotton garments which are exported to various countries ; and

(b) the countries where its demand is increasing day by day?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The garments generally exported are: pyjama, suits, trousers, shirts, ladies dresses and, ladies, fashion garments and industrial clothing.

(b) The demand for garments is increasing in the U. K., the West Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, the USA and Canada.

Import/Export of Textile Machinery

5440. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the countries to which textile machinery is being exported and the amount earned by these exports ;

(b) the textile machinery which is still imported for the foreign countries ; and

(c) if so, when our country will stop to import such machinery from the foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Country-wise exports of Textile Machinery during 1969-70 and April to December, 1970 are as under :—

Country	1969-70 (Rs. in lakhs)	April-Dec. 1970 (Rs. in lakhs)
Afghanistan	2.70	—
Ceylon	20.04	3.43
Germany D. R.	31.10	—
Ghana	3.01	1.19
Indonesia	1.21	5.49
Czechoslovakia	35.96	—
Kenya	1.06	1.68
Jordan	14.41	—
Nigeria	1.53	2.57
U. A. R.	232.33	231.27
Syria	—	7.39
Thailand	—	13.64
Malaysia	—	3.25
Others	2.69	1.26
	346.04	271.17

In addition stores and accessories valued at Rs. 225.91 lakhs and Rs. 261.79 lakhs were also exported during the two periods respectively.

(b) Most of the machinery required by the textile industry is manufactured in the country. The rest is allowed to be imported in accordance with the provisions contained in the Import Trade Control Policy announced every year.

(c) Every effort is being made to manufacture those items of textile machinery which are currently being imported. However, this depends on internal demand and export potential justifying the economic production of the same in the country.

Farm and Home Units in New A. I. R. Centres

5441. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of various Centres of All India Radio where new farm and home units are proposed to be set up in 1971-72;

(b) the estimated expenditure for 1971-72 on this proposal;

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of the proposal; and

(d) when these units are scheduled to go into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Eleven, namely, Dibrugarh, Baroda, Jammu, Calicut, Parbhani, Gulbarga, Jaypore, Imphal, Kurseong, Cuddapah, and Ranchi.

(b) Rs. 6,74,000.

(c) Steps to recruit staff and to procure vehicles are under way.

(d) These Units are expected to go into operation within the next six months.

Progress of A. I. R. Station, Cuddapah

5442. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for setting up a Studio at Cuddapah All India Radio Station;

(b) the progress made so far in this connection; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) It is not proposed to set up a permanent studio at Cuddapah during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Decline in Export of Turmeric

5443. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether turmeric export has fallen largely in 1971-72 as compared to previous years;

(b) the names of importing countries and the total quantity that each country imported in 1970-71;

(c) whether deep fall in the prices of turmeric in this year is due to lack of demand from importing countries or due to competition from synthetic turmeric; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to entrust turmeric trade to the State Trading Corporation to boost its exports and stabilise the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) More than sixty countries imported about 10,621 tonnes valued at Rs. 367.5 lakhs, during 1970-71. Iran, Japan, Ceylon, UK, USA, Iraq Kuwait, Somalia, Bahrain, Dubai, Ethopia and Morocco were the important countries.

(c) The fall in price is not due to lack of demand but is said to be due to abnormal rise in production.

(d) No, Sir.

Proper Maintenance of Communication Net-work between Madras and Bombay

5444. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is laxity in maintaining communication net-work from Madras to Bombay via Cuddapah, Guntakal and Adoni after the link between Madras and Bombay is established via Bangalore by co-axial cables ;

(b) whether, as a result the telephone traffic of Andhra region has been affected adversely ; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take to improve Madras-Bombay route via Cuddapah, Guntakal and Adoni ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Training of Indians under U.N.D.P. Scheme

5445. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme has drawn up a comprehensive scheme to train Foreign Trade personnel of developing countries with a view to giving a shot in the arm to their export promotion efforts ;

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme ; and

(c) the number of persons expected to participate in the scheme from India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed training courses/seminars will be inter-regional in character where candidates from about four countries with comparable levels of development in their export services, will be invited. For the teachers of the export promotion training institutions of the developing countries, a workshop is also proposed to be organised.

(c) Not yet known.

Revision of Seniority of Assistants

5446. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5106 on the 28th August, 1969 regarding seniority of Assistants working in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and to state :

(a) whether in view of Cabinet Secretariat's Notification No. 1/3/69-CS (i) dated the 14th April, 1971, seniority of Assistants has been revised ; and

(b) whether any representation for the revision of Seniority List was received and, if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir. Notification No. 1/3/69—CS (I), dated 14-4-71 does not envisage revision of inter-se seniority of Assistants in their respective cadres.

(b) Yes, Sir. A suitable reply will be sent shortly.

Establishment of Nuclear Reactors in Ganga Valley

5447. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Department of Atomic Energy has submitted a plan to Government for establishing two nuclear reactors in the Ganga Valley to help energise Tubewells ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost and period of time required to complete the project ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME

AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Working Group appointed by the Atomic Energy Commission to evaluate the concept of Nuclear-Powered Agro-Industrial Complexes has submitted its report. One of the projects studied by the Working Group relates to the establishment of an Agro-Industrial Complex in the Gangetic Plain. This Complex envisages a nuclear power station of 1200 MWe capacity a part of the electricity generated by which will be used for energising tubewells. Further detailed studies on this project are in progress.

(b) and (c) The estimated cost of the project envisaged and its main features are given in Chapter IV of the Annual Report of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1970-71, entitled 'Agro-Industrial Complex Studies'. The Annual Report has been circulated to all Members of Parliament.

Prosecution Powers for Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police

5448. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of Government to empower the Central Forces like the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police to prosecute those who commit offences under the Central laws ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) Section 139 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968, already confers powers on the members of the Border Security Force within the specified local limits of the areas adjoining the borders of India, for the prevention of offences and for the arrest of persons committing such offences. Government are considering the question of enacting legislation to enable the Central agencies to undertake the investigation of such offences and the prosecution of persons suspected to be involved in the commission of such offences.

Beating U. P. of C. P. I. (M) Workers by Military Contingent in West Bengal

5449. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that on the night of the 7th April, 1971, a Military contingent entered into the offices of the Hindustan Cables Employees Union in Roopnarainpur, District Burdwan (West Bengal) and the local Communist Party of India (Marxists) office and smashed furniture and other belongings and beat up the workers in the name of conducting search ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are proposing to take to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to information received from State Government, a police party made a search of Hindustan Cables Residential Colony, Roopnarainpur and Rampur refugee camp No. 11 on the 7/8th April, 1971 for the purpose of arresting absconding accused persons wanted in specific cases and for recovery of explosives, arms and ammunition. The assistance of the army was also made available to the search party. It is not a fact that furniture and other belongings were damaged or any person was beaten by the police. Leading members of the Union as well as representatives of the local Communist Party of India (Marxists) were present during the search and made no complaint of ill-treatment.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Indulgence of Shri Tariq Ali in Subversive Activities

5450. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Tariq Ali recently came to Calcutta from abroad without valid travelling papers ;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that during his stay in Calcutta, he indulged in subversive and anti-national activities endangering the sesurity of the State and was allowed to move freely through a vast zone of border area ; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made by Government in the matter and, if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Enquiries made so far reveal that Shri Tariq Ali came to India clandestinely in May, 1971. He is reported to have travelled under an assumed name and on a forged passport. He left India after meeting members of some parties, including Naxalite groups. Further inquiries are in progress.

विधान मण्डलों में दल बदल को रोकना

5451. **श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :**
श्री एन० एन० पांडे :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दल-बदल रोकने विषयक प्रस्तावित विधेयक के प्रारूप पर कितने राज्यों ने अपने विचार प्रेषित कर दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा इस बारे में व्यक्त विचारों में मतभेद है ;

(ग) कितने राजनैतिक दलों ने दल-बदल के विरुद्ध विधान बनाये जाने की मांग की है ; और

(घ) क्या चुनाव आयोग ने भी इस विषय में कोई सिफारिश की है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) दल-बदल संबंधी समिति का एक प्रतिवेदन राज्य सरकारों को अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए भेजा गया था। अब दल-बदल सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यरूप देने के लिए विधायी प्रस्तावों पर राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के विचार जानने का भी निश्चय किया गया है और विधेयकों के प्रारूप तदनुसार राज्य के मुख्य मन्त्रियों को भेजे जा रहे हैं।

(ग) लगभग सभी राजनैतिक दलों ने दल-बदल रोकने के लिये विधान बनाये जाने की मांग की है यद्यपि ऐसे विधान की विषय-वस्तु पर दलों के मत भिन्न-भिन्न हैं।

(घ) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

Proposal for increasing Non-Official Representation on Statutory Committees of D.M.C.

5452. SHRI M.M. HASHIM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Lt. Governor of Delhi has referred to the Central Government the issue of increasing non-official representation on the Statutory Committees referred to in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 after the Law Department found legal hitches in it ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration made a reference to the Government on 9th June, 1971, on the question whether the number of non-official representatives on the three statutory Committees of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, set up under section 50 (1) of the D.M.C. Act, could be increased from 4 to 5. The Government were advised that section 50 (5) of the D.M.C. Act did not contemplate an odd number of non-official representatives, and the Delhi Administration were informed accordingly.

Sealing of Border due to continuing Influx of Bangla Desh Refugees in the Country

5453. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what action Government propose to take when the mark of Bangla Desh refugees that can be given shelter is crossed ; and

(b) whether Government are considering to seal the border in view of the continuing influx of refugees and other undesirable elements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). On humaniterian considerations it is not possible for Government to refuse entry to the refugees from Bangla Desh, who have been driven out of their homes by the brutalities of the Pakistan army. Government are conscious that providing food, shelter and other basic facilities to these people would impose a serious strain on our resources, and hence are anxious that conditions should be created in Bangla Desh enabling these unfortunate millions to return to their homes.

Trade with G. D. R.

5454. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the actual growth of trade between India and the German Democratic Republic during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The requisite information is as follows :

(*Million rupees*)

	1968	1969	1970
Imports into India from G. D. R.	224.98	222.80	214.27
Exports from India to G. D. R.	208.97	192.70	223.47
Volume of trade	433.95	415.50	437.74

Disposal of Immovable Property of Pakistan in India

5455. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has any immovable property in India ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken regarding its utilisation/disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. All immovable properties of Pakistani nationals in India were vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property in India at the time of Indo-Pakistan Conflict in September 1965 and continue to remain vested with the Custodian.

Import of Rectifier for Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Ltd., Udyogamandal, Kerala

5456. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Limited, Udyogamandal, Kerala has requested Government for the procurement of a Rectifier by import from abroad ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The firm have not submitted their C. G. application with complete details and have not advertised their requirements of capital equipment in the Indian Trade Journal as per the rules. The question of allowing the import of Rectifier will be decided after the advertisement procedure has been gone through by the firm and in the light of the response to the advertisement received.

The Minister of Industries, Government of Kerala has been apprised of these deficiencies by the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals with the advice that the firm should contact Heavy Electricals Limited, Bhopal in advance for procuring the Rectifier.

(c) The question does not arise.

सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

5457. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 39 संसद् सदस्यों ने सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी प्रयोग की दयनीय स्थिति के संबंध

में प्रधान मन्त्री को ज्ञापन दिया है और इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये उससे अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ज्ञापन की मांगें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या 5 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था में से केवल 20 लाख रुपये हिन्दी कार्य पर व्यय किये गये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि सरकारी भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग में कोई रुकावट न आये, सरकार का स्थिति की जाँच करने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान । (55 सदस्यों ने ज्ञापन दिया है) ।

(ख) इसकी जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) से (ङ) सूचना, सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	मुख्य मांगें	सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/विभाग
1.	प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा हिन्दी कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये जाने चाहियें और उन्हें हिन्दी में रुचि रखने वाले वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के अधीन रखा जाय ।	गृह मंत्रालय
2.	कुछ मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गए हैं और ऐसे अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति अन्य मन्त्रालयों में भी करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये ।	गृह मंत्रालय
3.	कई मन्त्रालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा हिन्दी कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का उचित उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ।	गृह मंत्रालय
4.	तकनीकी विषयों के बारे में प्रेस वक्तव्य जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति संतोषजनक नहीं है । किसी भी मंत्रालय में इस कार्य को करने के लिये कोई सूचना अधिकारी नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है जिसके फलस्वरूप समाचार पत्रों में तकनीकी विषयों पर सूचनाएं कम होती हैं ।	सूचना तथा प्रसारण

क्रम सं०	मुख्य मांगें	सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/विभाग
	कम-से-कम निम्नलिखित मन्त्रालयों में हिन्दी में तकनीकी समाचार सेवा लागू की जानी चाहिये : (i) रक्षा (ii) विज्ञान तथा टैक्नोलाजी विभाग (iii) कृषि (iv) शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण (v) औद्योगिक विकास (vi) पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन (vii) विधि तथा न्याय	
5.	नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट, साहित्य अकादमी तथा शिक्षा-अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद द्वारा अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद तथा प्रकाशन होना चाहिये ।	शिक्षा तथा समाज-कल्याण
6.	वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय का, कोठारी समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसार पुनर्गठन किया जाना चाहिये । कोठारी आयोग द्वारा दिया गया प्रतिवेदन अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ।	शिक्षा तथा समाज-कल्याण
7.	कृषि मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी में साहित्य के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित जो कार्य इस समय तीन विभिन्न विभागों में किया जा रहा है, उस कार्य का संगठन कृषि के लिये राज्य मन्त्री प्रो० शेर सिंह के मार्गदर्शन में एक ही विभाग में कर देना चाहिये ।	कृषि

क्रम संख्या	मुख्य मांगें	सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय/विभाग
8.	वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् में किया जा रहा हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित सारा कार्य एक विभाग को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिये जो मुख्य संपादक की देखरेख में हो। वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् में हिन्दी अनुवाद और प्रकाशनों से संबंधित कार्य असंतोषजनक है। डा० बालासुब्रा-मण्यम की अध्यक्षता वाली समिति की सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित नहीं की गयी हैं।	विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
9.	मन्त्रालय में जो कुछ काम हो रहा है उसके गतिरोध को दूर करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठायें जायें।	विधि और न्याय
10.	हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को देश की सुरक्षा के लिये सजग बनाने के लिए वह सारा साहित्य हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित कराना चाहिये जो जनसाधारण के उपयोग के लिए आज अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होता है।	प्रतिरक्षा

C. B. I. Investigation into Disappearance of Sub-Inspector Sydney Charles of S. P. E.

5458. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has completed its investigation into the disappearance of Sub-Inspector Sydney Charles of the Special Police Establishment ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b.) The investigations are being made by the local police. The Central Bureau of Investigation are assisting them in their enquiries which are still continuing.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को विशेष वित्तीय सहायता

5459. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य को राज्य की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में पहले से उपबन्धित सहायता के अतिरिक्त कोई विशेष वित्तीय सहायता देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में कपास के मूल्य में कमी

5460. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात में कपास के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है और इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या कपास के मूल्यों में 200 रुपये प्रति क्विटल के बीच कमी हुई है जिससे किसानों में बहुत असन्तोष है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही उत्पादित रूई की किस्मों की कीमतों में इस वर्ष के आरम्भ की तुलना में अप्रैल-मई 1971 में अस्थायी गिरावट रही। उस समय से अब तक कीमतों में काफी वृद्धि हो गयी है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Ban on Export of Snakes and Snake Skins

5461. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of live snakes and snake skins from India has been banned and, if so, the reasons for the same ;

(b) whether the Wild Life Board was consulted in the matter ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earnings which will be lost annually as a result of the ban ; and

(d) whether the snake population in India is increasing and not diminishing ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Export of only live snakes has been banned and not of their skins. The ban has been imposed as the presence of snakes help in controlling rat borne diseases like plague etc.

(b) No, Sir. The ban was imposed on the recommendation of Ministry of Agriculture.

(c) The information is not available as 'Snakes' are not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification.

(d) The information is not available as no survey of snake population in India has been conducted.

Sale Price of Aluminium imported by M. M. T. C.

5462. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is offering imported aluminium to the conductor industry at the price of Rs. 6990 per ton and reduced it to Rs. 6740 after lot of protest from the industry while indigenous price is Rs. 5,187 per ton ;

(b) if so, the break-up of figures arrived at on the basis of the foreign price ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to control the price and bring it to reasonable level ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The release price of E.C. Grade aluminium imported by the M.M.T.C. was fixed at Rs. 6,990/- per metric tonne for the quarter January-March 1971 and Rs. 6,740 per metric tonne for the quarter April-June 1971. The reduction in price in the second quarter was possible because the

M.M.T.C. was able to purchase aluminium at cheaper rates. The release price is fixed on the basis of the cost of imported aluminium plus service charge and has no relation to the price of indigenous metal.

(c) The release prices are fixed by the M. M. T. C. on the basis of the guide-lines laid down by Government.

Plan for Creation of Employment Opportunities for Educated Unemployed Persons

5464. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 25 crores have been earmarked for the creation of employment opportunities for the educated unemployed during the current year ;

(b) whether as yet no plan has been finalised under the scheme ;

(c) whether non-finalisation of the plan will render the achievement of targets impossible during the current year ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps Government propose to take to expedite finalisation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (d). A provision of Rs. 25 crores has been made in the Central budget for 1971-72 for scheme especially designed to suit the educated unemployed including engineers and technicians. The Planning Commission has addressed the various Central Ministries to formulate suitable programmes and the Ministries are engaged in formulating their proposals. A list of suitable programmes along with the necessary guide-lines will be shortly finalised.

Jobless Engineers in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh

5465. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of jobless Engineers registered with various Employment Exchanges as on the 31st March, 1971, in the States of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide the employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There were 5,384 and 1,003 engineers seeking jobs through the Employment Exchanges in Kerala and Madhya Pradesh respectively on the 31st March, 1971.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Steps taken by the Governments of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh to provide employment to engineers

Kerala

(1) Certain concessions have been extended in the matter of registration fee, security deposit and earnest money to unemployed engineers wanting to take up contract work.

(2) Orders have been issued to ensure that contractors employ engineers for proper execution and supervision of works undertaken by them on behalf of Government.

(3) Financial assistance is given to the Egnineering Technicians Industrial Co-operative Seciety and similar units wanting to set up industries with the help of unemployed engineers.

(4) Government have drawn up schemes totalling Rs. 186 crores to tackle the problem of unemployment. The schemes include minor irrigation programmes, land development works, special schemes for Kuttanad and Kole lands, construction of fishing harbours, rehabilitation of traditional industries and establishment of new projects in the field of small scale, medium and large industries. The above schemes, when implemented, will also create substantial employment opportunities to educated unemployed and engineers.

(5) The Central Government have given assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakhs during 1970-71 to Government of Kerala for stepping up investigation of irrigation, power and flood control projects.

Madhya Pradesh

(1) Public Works and Irrigation Departments are being expanded which will enlarge the scope for employment of engineers.

(2) The Central Government have given an assistance of Rs. 46.81 lakhs to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1970-71 for taking up investigation of irrigation, power and flood control projects.

(3) A scheme for training and self-employment of engineers has been started.

(4) Contractors who are currently registered with the State Government are required to employ engineers on a prescribed scale.

Reopening of Industrial Units in West Bengal

5466. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former West Bengal Labour Minister recently visited Delhi and held discussion with the Central Government on the question of reopening of about 400 closed industrial units in the State ; and

(b) if so, the main points of the discussion held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The West Bengal Labour Minister met the Union Labour Minister on 22nd June, 1971 and discussed the provisions of a legislation to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, on the subject of closures in Industry.

Commonwealth Bank

5467. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's suggestion for setting up a Commonwealth Bank has now been shelvod ; and

(a) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4141 answered on 7th July, 1971 on this subject. As stated therein, the meeting of Senior Finance and Trade Officials of the Commonwealth Countries held in London on 8th and 9th June, 1971, *inter alia*, recommended that study in depth at expert level be instituted of the feasibility of a Commonwealth programme for financing the exports and imports of Commonwealth developing countries, especially in the field of capital and semi-capital goods, and of appropriate arrangements that may be needed for the purpose. The study is yet to be undertaken.

दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों में स्थल पत्तन की स्थापना

5468. **श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :** क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली को स्थल पत्तन बनाने की योजना के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी स्थल पत्तन बनाने की कोई योजना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) प्रस्थापना अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) इस समय ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

Ban on Import of Works of Shakespeare

5469. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have banned the

import of all editions of the complete works of Shakespeare ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the educational institutions have objected to such a blanket ban ; and

(d) if so, whether the ban is proposed to be removed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). Import of 'The Complete Works of Shakespeare' was included in the non-permissible list in the import policy for 1971-72 period, in view of the availability of reprints in India. The position was reviewed and the import of the 'Complete Works of Shakespeare' was allowed by Public Notice No. 67-ITC(PN)/71, dated 24.6.71,

Scientists and Engineers Gone Abroad

5470. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian Scientists and Engineers have gone on immigration and how many on temporary visas during the last three Years ; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to discourage such people from going abroad in view of the serious problem of "Brain Drain" ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No precise information is available. According to a Report published in the Technical Manpower Bulletin of CSIR in February, 1971 about 6,000 Indian Scientists and 15,000 Indian Engineers and Technologists are estimated to be abroad.

(b) A proposal for creation of supernumerary posts for appointment of outstanding scientists, so that they may not have to go abroad for lack of employment opportunities in the country, is under consideration. Some of the measures already taken to improve employment opportunities for Scientists and Engineers in India and also to facilitate the return of those who are abroad given in the Statement attached. These efforts will be continued.

Statement

(A). Some of the measures taken to improve employment opportunities for scientists and engineers are given below :

(1) Scientists are given merit promotion and advance increments under the Merit Promotion Scheme.

(2) Merit of scientists from Senior Scientific Assistant onwards to the level of Scientist 'C' (Rs. 700-1,250) is assessed once in five years for promotion to the next higher post.

(3) Fellowships are provided in the National Laboratories/Institutes and outside research institutions and Universities to encourage scientific talent in the country.

(4) Grant-in-aid to Scientists to carry out research.

(5) The following measures for the creation of employment opportunities for engineers were recommended by the Planning Commission and have been approved of, generally, by the Government.

(i) State Governments and the Central Ministries may take up preparatory work in connection with projects to be included in the Fourth and subsequent plans to the extent resources are available or can be provided. It may be decided and made known that only fully investigated projects will be included in the Fourth Plan.

(ii) The preparation of technical reports for selected completed major projects may be taken up under the supervision of senior engineers.

(iii) The training-in-industry programme of the Ministry of Education may be expanded as soon as may be possible to cover 5,000 trainees per annum. The suggestion of the Ministry of Labour and Employment that the Apprentices Act may be modified to

cover engineering graduates and diploma holders may also be examined further in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

(iv) Arrangements may be made for the training of 1,500 graduates and diploma holders for the operation and maintenance of thermal stations.

(v) Vacant posts may be filled rapidly, recruitment procedure and prescribed qualifications being modified wherever possible. The general ban on the filling of vacant technical posts may be lifted.

(vi) An early decision may be taken on the introduction of a short service technical commission for the Army Technical Corps.

(vii) The development of Indian Consultancy Organisations may be encouraged. Wherever possible and desirable, and having due regard to the present capacity and competence of existing consultancy organisations, certificates of technical soundness and feasibilty from an Indian Consultancy Organisation or a Government Organisation with the necessary expertise may be insisted upon in the case of major plan projects, foreign collaboration projects and projects for which financial assistance is sought from financial organisations set up by the Government.

(viii) A special scheme may be drawn up for financial assistance to engineers for the setting up of small scale industries. The existing State Bank Scheme may be re-examined in the light of the response so far evoked.

(ix) The contractual provision requiring approved contractors to employ qualified engineers may be enforced.

(x) Engineers may be encouraged to set up co-operatives for undertaking construction work or for setting up repair and servicing facilities for agricultural machinery in rural areas.

(xi) Avenues may be explored for the employment of engineers in marketing, sales and management posts in public undertakings.

(xii) A multi-speciality approach may be adopted to scientific research and development.

(xiii) Special efforts may be made through our Missions abroad to send out technical experts to friendly developing countries to assist in their development programmes.

(xiv) The suggestion of the Ministry of Labour & Employment that factories employing more than a particular number of workers and using power be obliged to employ a qualified engineer may be examined further in consultation with the Ministry of Idustrial Development and Company Affairs.

(6) As a result of the assessment of Fourth Plan developmental needs of the universities, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has agreed to provide assistance for the creation of senior staff positions in various specialities/university departments. Provision has also been made for further development of laboratory and other facilities including the purchase of specialised equipment. Opportunities are thus being made available for advanced work/research in various fields for scholars and scientists having the requisite qualifications.

(7) The UGC has been providing special assistance to carefully selected university/university departments to function as Centres of Advanced Study in specific fields. The aim is to provide suitable

conditions and facilities for advanced studies and research, and to attract competent personnel for work at the Centres ;

(8) The UGC has also brought about improvement in the scales of teachers of universities and colleges which are expected to attract and retain the services of highly qualified people ;

(9) The UGC has all along emphasised the importance of attracting a reasonable proportion of our men and women of high intellectual ability to the teaching profession. Besides improving the salary scales of teachers in the Universities and colleges, efforts have been made to provide essential amenities and incentives for the teaching profession. Financial assistance is being provided for research and learned work, exchange of teachers, travel grants for visiting centres of research in advanced study in the country and for attending international conferences abroad, construction of staff quarters and Teachers, hostels, etc.

(B) The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India :

(i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

(ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

(v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

The question of "brain drain" and creating employment potential for scientists, technologists etc. is under consideration of Committee on Science and Technology (COST).

Request for Milk Powder from Tamil Nadu Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association

5471. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was received recently from the Tamil Nadu Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, Madras regarding supply of milk powder ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion made by the Association was not found acceptable.

Grant of Citizenship to Foreigners

5473. SHRI K. C. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreigners granted Indian citizenship in 1970-71, country-wise ; and

(b) the number of Indians who discontinued Indian citizenship and settled in foreign countries during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A statement is laid on the House.

(b) There is no provision in the Citizenship Act, 1955, requiring Indian citizens to report to Government on their acquiring foreign citizenship. The information is, therefore, not available.

Statement

269 foreigners were granted Indian citizenship by registration under section 5 (1) (c) and naturalisation under section 6 (1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955, by the Central Government during the period from 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971. The country-wise break-up of these persons is as follows :

Country	No. under Sec. 5 (1) (c)	No. under Sec. 6 (1)	Total
Afghanistan	—	1	1
Austria	1	—	1
Australia	—	1	1
Belgium	—	1	1
Burma	5	11	16
Ceylon	10	2	12
China	3	—	3
France	—	1	1
Germany (GDR)	1	—	1
Indonesia	1	—	1
Iran	5	3	8
Israel	1	—	1
Nepal	2	—	2
Pakistan	195	—	195
Portugal	1	6	7
Singapore	1	—	1
South Africa	1	—	1
U. K.	8	1	9
U. S. A.	—	1	1
Stateless	3	3	6
Total :	238	31	269

2. Besides, according to the information available, 2284 persons of Indian origin were registered as Indian citizens under section 5 (1) (a)/(b)/(d) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 by the Collectors in the Districts and by the Indian Missions abroad during the year ended 31st December, 1970.

Research made by Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad for using Fly Ash as Building Material

5474. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad has investigated the possibility of using fly ash as building materials, particularly in the making of bricks, blocks and roofing tiles ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The investigations so far conducted at the Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI), Jealgora on the utilisation of fly ash, have resulted in the development of two processes of making bricks. The bricks meet the required specifications of the common building bricks. They have also been found to possess good dimensional stability and low porosity and can be used without cement plastering.

Pending Bills of Kerala Government with the Centre

5475. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had sent a Bill meant for controlling the price of green husk, to the Government of India, for assent ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether the assent has been granted ; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be granted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No such Bill has been received.

(b) to (d). The questions do not arise.

Pending Applications for Import of Capital Goods

5476. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for the import of capital goods pending disposal as on the 31st May, 1971, out of those submitted before March 1969 ; and

(b) the main reasons for the delay in disposal of these applications ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

नागाओं और सीमा सुरक्षा दल के बीच संघर्ष

5477. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 22 जून, 1971 के कुछ समाचार पत्रों में "छिपे नागाओं के साथ संघर्ष में सीमा सुरक्षा दल के आठ जवानों का मारा जाना" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत छपे समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त घटना के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या इस घटना में विदेशी शक्तियों का हाथ था और यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को हमेशा के लिए रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, श्रीमान्। हमें कथित घटना के होने के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है। नागालैंड सरकार ने एक प्रेस नोट में किसी ऐसी घटना के होने से इन्कार किया है।

Supply of models prepared by Taxidermists to U.S.S.R., U.S.A. France, Canada and England

5478. SHRI HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Russia, America, France, Canada and England have asked for the supply of thousands of models and articles prepared by taxidermy experts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to supply those required articles and models ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Permission to L. D. Cs. to Appear in L.D. Grade Eaminaiton of U.P.S.C.

5479. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether temporary, quasi-permanent and permanent L. D. Cs. of the Government of India are allowed to appear in the L. D. Grade Examination of the U. P. S. C. up to the age of 35 and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether some of L. D. C.s would have served the Government for 10-15 years before selection;

(c) if so, whether their pay, seniority for accommodation and other benefits of their long service are protected;

(d) whether such L. D. C,s if selected by the U.P.S.C., retain their seniority for further promotions also; and

(e) if not, why other benefits are given to them and the reasons for allowing them to take U. P. S. C. examination up to the age of 35 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (e) . The Second Pay Commission, while

considering the promotion prospects of L. D. C.s working in subordinate offices of the Central Government had *inter alia* recommended that they may be permitted to compete for appointment to L. D. Grade in the Secretariat by allowing them suitable age relaxation. The Government accepted the recommendation and L. D. C.s working in subordinate offices who have rendered at least 3 years service have been allowed age relaxation up to 35 years for appearing at the Clerks, Grade Examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission/Secretariat Training School for recruitment to L. D. Grade in the Secretariat from 1962 onwards.

Since these Lower Division Clerks can compete up to the age of 35 years, it is possible that some of them might have rendered 10-15 years of service. They do not suffer any financial loss because the last pay drawn by them in the subordinate offices is protected provided there is no break in their service. They are also entitled to Government accommodation on the basis of their dates of continuous employment under the Central Government.

They are, however, not entitled to count former service in subordinate offices towards seniority in L. D. Grade in the Secretariat. Their seniority is determined by the order of merit in which they are selected, persons appointed on the results of an earlier examination being senior to those appointed on the results of a subsequent examination.

Market for Rubberised Coir Floor-mat for Automobiles

5480. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether Government have considered the possibility of developing a world market for rubberised coir floor-mat for automobiles under regular contract with car manufacturers of foreign countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The major automobile manufacturers have been contacted in this context, but they are not interested in a direct contract for the supply of coir car mates. The Government are, however, considering the possibility of developing a market for this commodity in West Europe.

Production of Rubber and its effect on Production of Auto Tyres and Tubes

5481. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the last five years the production of rubber has registered an increase ; and

(b) how has the increased production, if any, affected (i) the production of auto tyres and tubes (ii) import of raw rubber and (iii) prices of raw rubber ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increased production of rubber has led to (i) an increase in the production of auto tyres and tubes, (ii) discontinuance of the import of raw rubber since 1970-71, and (iii) price of raw rubber was fixed in September 1970 at Rs. 520/- R.M.A. Grade I per quintal nearest district Headquarters with suitable variations for other grades on the basis of recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

Espionage Activities in the Country

5482. SHRI K. C. PANDEY :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani spies arrested in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab and Gujarat during the last four months ;

(b) the nature of documents and material seized ; and

(c) the steps taken to check the spying activities in Jammu and Kashmir area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND I[illegible]

[illegible]

THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat has intimated that no such arrest was made in the State since 1st March 1971. Information from the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies of Government.

A.I.R. Station in Gorakhpur District

5483. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether A.I.R. Station is being set up in Gorakhpur District ; and

(b) if so, when it will be completed and broadcasting started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the end of 1973.

Reopening of Jahangir Mill, Ahmedabad

5484. SHRI P.M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received letters and Memorandum from the workers as well as the Members of 'Jahangir Mill (Ahmedabad) Chalukaro Samity, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)' in connection with Jahangir Mill, Ahmedabad which is closed since 30th May, 1970 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that due to the closure of the said Mill, nearly 2,500 workers are out of job and nearly about 10,000 family members of the said workers are facing half-starvation since then ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to reopen the said mill ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 1700 workers.

(c) A decision has been taken to take over the management of the mill, under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and orders in this respect are expected to be issued shortly.

Import of Aluminium by M.M.T.C. and its sale to Actual Users

5485. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided in 1970 to import 25,000 tons of aluminium for the manufacture of conductors and cables ;

(b) whether it was also decided that 50 per cent of this would be imported by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and the rest by actual users ;

(c) if so, whether the whole quantity was imported ;

(d) if not, the short-fall of import by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ; and

(e) how much of the aluminium imported by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation was issued to the actual users and at what price ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Government had decided to import approximately 24,000 tonnes of aluminium during 1970-71 for D.G. T.D. Units.

(b) No, Sir. There was no percentage fixed for import by M.M.T.C.

(c) The M.M.T.C. imported 14,200 tonnes during 1970-71. Actual import by private sector is not as yet known.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A quantity of 3497.35 Metric Tonnes has been supplied or is being supplied to the actual users at the following prices indicated below :

Qty. delivered/being delivered	Quarter	Sale price per metric tonne
545.09 Metric Tonnes	January—March, 1971	Rs. 6990/-
2952.26 Metric Tonnes	April — June, 1971	Rs. 6795/- (for wirebars)
		Rs. 674C/- (for ingotbars)

Maltreatment by Local Police against General Public in the District of Cooch Behar (West Bengal)

5486. SHRI B. K. DASCHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of teen-aged young boys were apprehended towards the end of 1970 and in the beginning of 1971 for interregation or other-wise by the local Police administration in the District af Cooch-Behar, West Bengal and those boys in all cases were mercilessly beaten and detained for some days unnecessarily ;

(b) whether several complaints were lodged against such maltreatment of the Police administration ;

(c) the number of such boys apprehended, interrogated and detained with the period of their detention ;

(d) how many of these were found guilty ; and

(e) the reasons for such illegal harassment and detention, and whether Government propose to take action against the concerned Police Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (e). The required information is being obtained from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Demand Notice for Payment of Arrears of Telephone Bills Issued to Subscribers in Delhi

5487. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether bills have been issued by the Telephone Department to the subscribers in Delhi asking for payment of arrears of bills for one year and two years recently ;

(b) the reasons for the long time taken by the Department to issue such bills and in how many cases Telephones were disconnected ;

(c) whether in many cases the subscribers have protested on the ground that the bills have given inflated figures ; and

(d) whether due to long delay in getting the bills the subscribers are denied the opportunity of protesting against faulty recording and have to bear the burden substantially and if so, whether the responsibility has been fixed for the delay and the steps proposed for the regular issue of bills ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, only copies of bills are sent in those cases where there are old outstandings against the subscribers. Bills in respect of those amount were issued in time but were not settled by the subscribers for one reason or the other. There are a few cases in which bills are also issued for omissions, if any, in earlier billing. Generally, there is no delay in issue of bills & billing procedures are constantly under review to ensure that bills are issued punctually and correctly. Statistics regarding the number of telephones disconnected in such cases is not readily available. The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as received.

(c) Such cases are not many.

(d) No. Any complaints even with respect to old bills, when received, are duly investigated on the same basis as for current bills. Responsibility, is also fixed for omissions arising out of negligence. The Department

have already taken necessary steps to reduce delays in billing.

Implementation of suggestions of Expert Committee of West Bengal Re. Textile Mills

5488. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report has been submitted by the Expert Committee of West Bengal appointed by Government regarding the Textiles Mills of the State ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the suggestions contained therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Committee submitted its preliminary report on 18-2-69.

(b) On the basis of the report submitted by the Expert Committee in respect of three units and the individual reports in other cases, the State Government requested the Textile Commissioner to undertake techno-economic survey of the mills in appropriate cases and in other cases advised the management to secure additional funds from the State Financial Corporation on fulfilment of the terms and conditions stipulated in the reports. The extent of funds required for setting up a State Textile Corporation being large, the state Government have suggested a modified pattern of capital structure for the proposed Textile Corporation of the State which is under consideration of the Government of India. Pending decision of the formation of a State Textile Corporation, the State Government have been negotiating with Banks and Financial Institutions for securing finances for some of the sick units. In a few cases, the State Government invested an equity and decided to stand guarantee for bank loans. Steps have also been taken in a number of cases to have investigations under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act instituted and so far reports of the Investigation Committee in respect of a few cases have been received and the same are under examination of Government.

Revised Fourth Plan for Gujarat

5489. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal was sent by the Government of Gujarat to the Central Government to enlarge the Fourth Five Year Plan for Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, its salient features and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Public Call Offices in Jamnagar Villages

5490. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that villages in Jamnagar and Halar Districts of Gujarat are deprived of the Telephone facilities of Public Call Offices ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) All places of administrative/public importance in Jamnagar and Halar districts of Gujarat with the exception of Lathipur have been provided with telephone facility. The proposal to open a public call office at Lathipur will be considered after the extra departmental branch office at that place is converted to Sub-Post office.

(b) Telephone facilities are being provided wherever the proposals are financially viable. In cases which are unremunerative, the Public Call Offices are opened on rent and guarantee basis if some interested party indemnifies the department against loss.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat to Solve Problem of Unemployment Among Engineers

5491. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat

have sought financial assistance from the Central Government with a view to solve the problem of unemployment among engineers in the State ; and

(b) if so, the amount given by the Central Government to the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government sanctioned special loan assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs and Rs. 15.64 lakhs respectively to the Government of Gujarat during 1969-70 and 1970-71 for providing employment to engineers by stepping up survey and investigation of irrigation, power and flood control schemes.

New Post Offices in Rural Areas of West Bengal

5492. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for the opening of new Post Offices in rural areas in the District of Birbhum, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the numbers therof; and

(c) the places where they will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes,

(b) It is proposed to open 60 new Post Offices during the remaining period of the IVth plan.

(c) Some of the places where it is tentatively proposed to open post offices are ;-

1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Bataspur	Ukrun	Ghattore
Laghosa	Kachrighata	Jhirul
Kaleswar	Pratappur	Mallikpur
Kogram	Belai	Gowalmal
Uchanur	Harisha	Railpur
Changuria	Majhigram	Pattadanga
Gopegram		

It may, however, be mentioned that opening of post offices depends upon the examination of each proposal in order to see that Departmental standards are fulfilled.

Upgradation of Branch Post Offices in Birbhum District (West Bengal)

5493. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Branch Post Offices in the District of Birbhum, West Bengal which are proposed to be upgraded to Sub-Post Offices during the year 1971-72; and

(b) the number and location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b). 4 Extra Departmental Branch Offices are proposed to be upgraded to Departmental Sub Offices during the year 1971-72 as detailed below:-

1. Chatra.
2. Lohapur
3. Kurumgram
4. Chandpur.

Experimental Post Offices in Rural Areas of West Bengal

5494. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in rural areas of Birbhum, West Bengal where experimental Post Offices are proposed to be opened this year; and

(b) the names of places in the District of Birbhum where there is a growing demand for such type of postal facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) It is proposed to open post offices at the following places in the rural areas of Birbhum District of West Bengal during 1971-72 :-

Bataspur
Loghoso

Kaleswar

Kogram

Uchanur

Changuria

Gopegram

It may, however, be mentioned that it is proposed to open 20 Extra Departmental Branch Offices in the rural areas of Birbhum District in all during 1971-72 but the places where the other 13 offices will be opened have not yet been finalised. Opening of post offices at the 7 places mentioned above will also depend upon the result of the examination of the proposals and the departmental standards being fulfilled,

(b) 1, Radhipur 2. Mordichi 3. Janhanpur 4. Jaunbazar 5. Garia 6. Barsal 7. Jagdhari 8. Chitori 9. Rambhadrapur 10. Tiragram 11. Kamakhya 12. Debagram 13. Anaipur 14. Mahegram 15. Rengulia 16. Keshaipur 17. Semrat 18. Prasadpur 19. Kalidanga 20. Nitaipur 21. Patna 22. Anantapur 23 Kaniapur 24. Nasirgram 25. Ranipur 26. Bhatra 27. Banagram 28. Bhluka 29. Mohonpur 30. Kastikuri 31. Suigur 32. Soluka-Ganguri 33. Utta Kora 34. Sirsa 35. Moholia 36. Goalmal 37. Ranigram 38. Nandihat 39. Jhikada 40. Bhadulia 41. Harisha 42. Majhigram 43. Mutangram 44. Gohaliara 45. Bhabajpur 46. Patadanga 47. Railpar 43. Rampurhat 49. Bahira 50. Bhejina Goalmal 51. Ranjitpur 52. Zirul 53. Mallikpur 54 Raotara 55. Chattore 56. Palsa 57. Janubazar 58. Bhagabatipur 59. Dangapona 60. Ukun 61. Kachaighta 62. Pratapur 63. Belap.

Requests for opening of Post offices at the above places are under examination.

आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुये राज्य

5495. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीतियों और सरकार के कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्विति के लिए प्रधान मंत्री पूरी तरह से उत्तरदायी है ;

(ख) क्या इन सभी योजनाओं के बावजूद कुछ राज्य आर्थिक दृष्टि से अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में पिछड़े हुए हैं तथा बिहार अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने योजना मंत्री को ऐसे राज्यों के लिए जिनकी आय कम है योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत दी गई 10 प्रतिशत राशि के अतिरिक्त गैर-योजना शीर्ष से निधि नियत करने के लिए निदेश दिये हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा प्रस्तुत वर्ष 1962-63 से 1964-65 तक के राज्यों की आय के तुलनात्मक प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार कतिपय राज्यों की प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम है तथा बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति आय सबसे कम है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

उत्तर बिहार में असन्तोषजनक टेलीफोन सेवा

5496. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर बिहार, विशेषकर चम्पारन जिले में टेलीफोन सेवा की स्थिति दयनीय है ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली, कलकत्ता और बम्बई के लिये टेलीफोन सम्बन्ध स्थापित होने के पश्चात् भी बड़ी कठिनाई से बातचीत हो सकती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी नहीं, चम्पारन जिले सहित उत्तर बिहार में टेलीफोन सेवाएं सामान्य हैं ।

(ख) टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं से ऐसी कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of Satellite Station at Madras

5497. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to erect a Satellite Station at Madras ;

(b) whether a (second) Satellite Station is going to be set up at Debradun ; and

(c) what is the reason to change the Satellite Station from Madras to other place ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन

5498. **श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ दिन पहले केन्द्र सरकार ने मोटे कपड़े के उत्पादन को बढ़ाकर दुगना करने की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) उक्त घोषणा के परिणामस्वरूप मोटे कपड़े के उत्पादन में कितने अनुपात में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि मोटे कपड़े के उत्पादन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) एक तिमाही में दस करोड़ वर्ग मीटर नियन्त्रित कपड़े के उत्पादन के लिये एक योजना मई, 1971 के अन्त में तैयार की गई थी और वह पहली जून से लागू हुई है । योजना के कार्यचालन पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है ।

Low Audibility of Outgoing Trunk Calls from Imphal

5499. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that trunk calls between Imphal and other stations outside Manipur are always handicapped and ineffective owing to low audibility ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove this difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No. The audibility on trunk lines from Imphal to stations outside Manipur is generally within normal limits.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Manipur Newspapers through U. N. I. Teleprinter Service

5500. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the assistance given to local newspapers in Manipur through the U. N. I. Teleprinter Service ;

(b) whether the newspapers get the benefit of the news received during usual office hours of the Publicity Department only ;

(c) whether Government are considering other means to improve the situation ; and

(d) if so, the main features of the new steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Special Programmes for dissemination of knowledge of Country's Geography over A. I. R.

5501. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-

CASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the All India Radio can play a significant role in imparting essential knowledge of the country's Geography to the common people by introducing special programmes in all Stations and that the country being too vast for easy understanding the people in every part are in need of basic knowledge about other parts ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this behalf and the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. This is true not only of knowledge of geography but that of other aspects of life and culture in different parts of the Country.

(b) Programmes on country's geography are included in school broadcasts and children's programmes. Besides, monthly magazine programmes entitled "Bharat Bharati" depicting life, literature and culture of the people in the various regions of the Country are regularly broadcast by the various Stations of the All India Radio. This matter of dissemniation of knowledge of different parts of the country will continue to receive earnest consideration both of the All India Radio and of Government.

Corruption and Criminal Activity Prevailing in Kamla Market, Delhi

5502. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the 'Times of India' on the 13th June, 1971 describing Kamla Market in Delhi as a den of corruption and criminal activity ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the press report appearing in the. 'Times of India', dated 13th June, 1971. According to the report of the Delhi Police, the complaint about widespread bootlegging, sale of narcotics, gambling and trading in foreign exchange and stolen goods is not correct. Forty-eight challans were made in this area in the year 1970-71 for traffic offences and for causing obstruction to the flow of traffic.

Kidnapping of a boy from Pahar Ganj, Delhi

5503. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Times of India' of June 20, 1971 regarding kidnapping of a boy from Pahar Ganj, Delhi by certain anti-social elements and the failure of the police to provide necessary assistance in tracing the boy ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a) and (b). Government have seen the report. The Delhi Police had registered a case under Sec. 363 IPC on 4-7-1968 on the report of Shri Ramjilal. The missing boy could neither be troced nor was any evidence of kidnapping available. The case was filed as untraced on 18-4-1969.

On 5-1-1971, the complainant Shri Ramjilal informed the Police that his son had been found at Lalro Mandi Patiala. The case has been reopened and is being investigated.

Press Reporter's Protest against Ahead-of-Schedule release of Import Policy Book

5504. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Press Reporters had protested against the ahead-of-Schedule release of the Red Book detailing the Import Policy and its leakage to selected correspondents ; and

(b) whether the Reporters also took strong objection to his broadcast before the Red Book was released ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). At the Press Conference held on 1st May, 1971, some press reporters had asked as to why the Minister's broadcast and the release of Red Books had taken place on 30th April, i. e. a day before the official Press Conference. It was explained that the Public Notice releasing the Red Book had been issued on the 30th April, and the Minister's broadcast had followed this release.

States' Active Association in formulation of Export Policies and Assistance Schemes

5505. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Chief Minister, who is the Chairman of the State Board for Export Promotion has asked the Centrel to define the role of the State in the country's export promotion efforts ;

(b) if so, whether he has demanded a decisive say for them in evolving policies and assistance schemes in regard to major products exported by them ;

(c) whether he has also pointed out that policies and assistance schemes were formulated exclusively by the Centre and such policies and schemes did not solve the problems faced by the State ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). From the reports published in some of the newspapers, it apears that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has made such a statement, but no formal communication has been received from the Chief Minister as such.

A proposal was mooted by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade to convene a meeting of the Directors of Industries of the States to define the role to be played by States in the Export effort of the country. The proposal has been accepted by the Ministry and a meetin g is proposed to be convened shortly under the auspices of Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.

Profit on Sale of Lottery Tickets in the Country

5506. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of States which are earning profit on the sale of lottery tickets in the country ;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding corruption in this regard ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to put a ban on the sale of lottery system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The required information so far received is contained in the attached statement. The requisite information from the Government of Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. no.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of States which are earning profit on sale of lottery tickets.
1.	Bihar	Earning profit.
2.	Haryana	do.
3.	Kerala	do.
4.	Madhya Pradesh	do.

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Number of States which are earning profit on sale of lottery tickets
5.	Maharashtra	do.
6.	Mysore	do.
7.	Orissa	do. (Nominal profit)
8.	Punjab	Earned profit but for the last few draws it is running into loss.
9.	Rajasthan	Earning profit.
10.	Tamil Nadu	do.
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	do.

योरोपीय कैमरामैन द्वारा छायांकित इंडियन न्यूज रिव्यू (भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा)

5507. **श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक योरोपीय कैमरामैन द्वारा छायांकित "इंडियन न्यूज रिव्यू" (भारतीय समाचार समीक्षा) को दिल्ली के सिनेमा घरों में दिखाया गया था ; और

(ख) जनता पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) यूरोप के कैमरामैनों द्वारा चित्रित कोई "इंडियन न्यूज रिव्यू" दिल्ली के सिनेमा घरों में नहीं दिखाया गया है। तथापि, टेलीविजन केन्द्र, नई दिल्ली के द्वारा "विसन्यूज" से प्राप्त बंगला देश से संबंधित कुछ समाचार इंडियन न्यूज रिव्यू संख्या 1172 (ए) में सम्मिलित किये गए थे।

(ख) इस न्यूजरील की किसी विशेष प्रतिक्रिया के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

मंत्रियों के निवास स्थानों पर लगे टेलीफोनों से केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा की गई ट्रंक कालें

5508. **श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रधान मंत्री समेत प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मंत्री द्वारा दिल्ली स्थित उनके निवास स्थानों पर लगे टेलीफोनों से 20 दिसम्बर, 1970 से 8 मार्च, 1971 की अवधि में कितनी-कितनी ट्रंक काल की गई ;

(ख) सरकार ने मंत्रियों द्वारा उक्त अवधि में की गई ट्रंक कालों पर कितना खर्च किया ; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रियों द्वारा गैर-सरकारी कार्य से की गई टेलीफोन कालों के 'बिल' भी सरकारी खाते से चुकाये गये हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जा रहा है जिसमें प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय मंत्री द्वारा किए गए ट्रंक कालों की संख्या और उनकी राशि दी गई है।

(ख) तथा (ग). यह सूचना मंत्रालयों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और उप मंत्रियों द्वारा 20 दिसम्बर 1970 से 8 मार्च 1971 तक की अवधि के दौरान उनके निवास स्थानों पर लगे टेलीफोन से किए गए ट्रंक कालों की संख्या और ट्रंक कालों की राशि

मंत्री का नाम	ट्रंक कालों की संख्या	ट्रंक कालों की राशि
		रु०
1. श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी	230	10864.50
2. श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी	74	1580.20
3. श्री के० वी० रघुनाथ रेड्डी	37	1667.00
4. श्री जगजीवन राम	16	287.00
5. श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी	103	2614.00
6. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा	110	7330.30
7. प्रो० वी० के० आर० वी० राव	2	176.00
8. श्री भक्त दर्शन	2	35.00
9. श्री अमीय कुमार किस्कू	16	1068.00
10. श्री स्वरन सिंह	46	590.50
11. श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह	8	45.50
12. श्री वाई० बी० चह्वाण	39	1876.00
13. श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल	238	9203.30
14. श्री के० आर० गणेश	31	2436.50
15. श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद	90	6724.50
16. श्री ए० पी० शिन्दे	77	3665.50
17. श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया	60	988.50
18. डा० एस० सी० जमीर	16	1172.00
19. श्री एल० एन० मिश्र	242	12281.40
20. श्री राम सेवक	112	2193.70
21. श्री के० के० शाह	151	5946.40
22. श्री परिमल घोष	13	704.00
23. श्री वी० एस० मूर्ति	—	—
24. श्री के० सी० पंत	65	2518.50
25. श्री राम निवास मिर्धा	20	404.00

इनमें निजी सचिव, अतिरिक्त निजी सचिव के लिए काम कर रहे टेलीफोनों पर बुक किए गए काल भी शामिल हैं।

मंत्री का नाम	ट्रंक कालों की संख्या	ट्रंक कालों की राशि
		रु०
26. श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी	9	352.00
27. श्री दिनेश सिंह	111	4456.50
28. श्री० एम० आर० कृष्ण	114	5648.50
29. श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह	76	1361.00
30. श्री शेर सिंह	735	7380.50
31. श्री के० एल० राव	23	2940.50
32. श्री आई० के० गुजराल	41	654.00
33. प्रो० सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद	4	102.50
34. श्री डी० संजीवैया	20	378.00
35. श्री भागवत झा आजाद	43	2250.50
36. श्री विश्वनाथ राय	3	88.50
37. श्री हनुमंतैया	10	340.50
38. श्री जगन्नाथ राव	12	755.00
39. श्री के० रघुरामैया	73	3048.00
40. श्री ओम मेहता	5	160.00
41. श्री आर० एस० पंजहजारी	19	161.20
42. श्री पी० पार्थसारथी	6	252.00
43. श्री इकबाल सिंह	223	5794.50
44. श्री बी० आर० भगत	161	4335.50
45. श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी	37	951.50
46. डा० त्रिगुण सेन	8	120.00
47. श्री डी० आर० चह्वाण	40	2630.40
48. श्री नीतिराज सिंह	1	40.00
49. श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा	165	2351.00
50. श्री आर० एल० चतुर्वेदी	25	401.50
51. श्री मुहम्मद यूनस सलीम	151	3704.00
52. श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर	46	1908.00
53. डा० करण सिंह	32	1629.00
54. डा० (श्रीमती) सरोजिनी महिषी	8	242.00

Residential accommodation for Postal Employees of Rourkela Post Offices

5509. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Class IV employees and Postmen of the Rourkela Post Offices have not been provided with residential accommodation;

(b) if so, the number of employees provided with residential accommodation, category-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide the remaining employees with qnartess ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b). Out of 101 eligible staff of these categories, 15 Postmen and three Class IV employees have been provided with quarters.

(c) (i) A project for construction of 75 units of quarters including 42 type 1 for which Postmen and Class IV employees are eligible has been sanctioned :

(ii) It is proposed to acquire 5 acres of land for staff quarters at Uddit Nagar, Civil Township of Rourkela.

(iii) Efforts are also being made by the PMG, Orissa to obtain some quarters on rental basis from M/s. Hindustan Steel Limited.

Radio Station at Leh.

5510. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Radio Station at Leh has since started functioning; and

(b) the total amount spent on the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 15.05 lakhs upto the end of 1970-71

Seizure of articles worth Lakhs of Rupees from a Godown at Kalkaji, New Delhi

5511. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased be state :

(a) whether articles worth lakhs of rupees in raid by the Police in a godown at Kalkaji, New Delhi were seized on the 23rd June, 1971; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken by Government against the culprits involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY. OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the Delhi Police, various articles (detailed in the statement) valued at about Rs. 1.5 lakhs were recovered from a godown in Madangir Camp near Kalkaji, and from the possession of certain persons in that area and also in the are a of Rajouri Gardens, on 23.6 1971. Most of these articles constitute property stolen from 24th places in Delhi.

Four persons have been arrested in this connection and have been remanded to judicial custody. Investigation of matter is in progress.

List of Property Stolen and Recoved

1.	Transisters	11
2.	Cameras	2
3.	Briefcases	2
4.	Bundle of clothes	6
5.	Saris	2
6.	Paints	2
7.	Cars DLK-6978 DLE-3485 BNS-5060	3
8.	Clocks	3
9.	Time Piece	3
10.	Tape-recorder	2
11.	T. V. Sets	2

12.	Weighing Machine	1
13.	Thermos	1
14.	Radio	2
15	Table Fan	1
16,	Watches	2
17.	Scooter DLQ-5231	1
18.	Jeep DLL-6171	1
19.	Cycles	3
20.	Crockery	—
21.	Clothes	—
22.	Shield	—

Process Developed by Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat for Producing Caffeine from Tea Waste

5512. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. M. S. Iyengar of the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat has developed a process by virtue of which caffeine can be produced from the tea waste; and

(b) if so, the particulars of this process and the quantity of caffeine which will be produced every year ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat, has developed a process for produciug caffeine from tea waste.

(b) The process comprises of mixing tea waste with suitable proportion of lime and subjecting the resultant mix to solvent extraction in a continuous solid-liquid extractor using counter-current principle. The solvent used is trichloroethalene. The caffeine goes into solution and is recovered by distilling the solvent. It is purified and crystallised by further extraction with hexane to give the British Pharmacopocia (B. P.) quality.

M/s. Assam Pharma Co., Jorhat (Assam) who have been Assigned this process, have intimated in July. 1970 that they will go into production soon. No further intimation has been received. Licences have been issued to two more parties.

Import of Caffeine

5513. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government import 50 to 70 tonnes of caffeine every year to meet our domestic requirements ; and

(b) the extent of savings of foreign exchange every year by producing caffeine in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Import of caffeine has been arranged through the S. T. C. to the extent necessary to meet the domestic demand after taking indigenous production into account. Imports in 1970-71 were 27.7 tonnes and did not exceed 33. 2 tonnes in any year for the last 5 years.

(b) At the current level of domestic production, demand and prices, the estimated annual saving in foreign exchange by indigenous production is of the order of Rs. 15 lakhs per annum.

Process Developed by Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat for making board from Agro-Industrial Waste

5514. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. M.S. Iyengar of the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat has developed a process of making board using agro-industrial waste ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of this process ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat has developed a process for making boards using agro-industrial wastes.

(b) The process basically comprises of taking finely divided agro-industrial wastes like paddy husk, groundnut husk, bagasse,

adjusting its moisture content, adding 1 to 2 per cent of a dehydrating agent and hot-pressing the resultent mix in suitable moulds in a hydraulic press at a pressure of 60 Kg./sq. cm. and temperatures of 110-120. C.

Crime rate in India in comparison to Developed and the Developing Countries

5515. SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the crime rate in India of major crimes like, murder, dacoity, robbery, rape, suicide in relation to the total population and as a factor of time; and

(b) how does it compare with the developed and the developing countries in the world and the position that India occupies in the list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The crime rate in India for major crimes like murder, dacoity, rape and suicide in relation to the population during 1969 (the latest available) is furnished in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—709/71].

The comparative rate of crime during 1968, the latest available, in some selected countries is presented in statement IIlaid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—709/71].

Distribution of imported Raw Cashew Nuts

5516. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1087 on the 2nd June, 1971 regarding criteria for the distribution of imported raw cashew nuts and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken any action on the suggestions made by the State Government of Kerala regarding the distribution of imported raw cashew nuts; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Suggestions made by the Kerala Government have been accepted in principle and the action is being taken accordingly.

(b) Does not arise.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में श्रेणी तीन के लिपिकों का हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी टाइप का ज्ञान

5517. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों में कार्य कर रहे श्रेणी तीन के बहुत से लिपिक हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषाओं में टाइप करना जानते हैं ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी टाइप जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को अंग्रेजी टाइप भी सीखने के लिए कहा जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है और क्या केवल अंग्रेजी टाइप जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को भी हिन्दी टाइप सीखने के लिए कहा जायेगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) तथा (ग). केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा के नियमों के अन्तर्गत अपर श्रेणी लिपिकों के लिए टंकण की परीक्षा पास करना आवश्यक है और उन्हें अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी में परीक्षा देने का विकल्प दिया गया है ।

हिन्दी टंकण जानने वाले अपर श्रेणी लिपिकों को अंग्रेजी टंकण सीखना भी आवश्यक है इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं । तथापि, उन अपर श्रेणी लिपिकों को हिन्दी टंकण का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है जिन्होंने अभी तक इसमें दक्षता प्राप्त नहीं की है ।

गढ़वाल जिला, उत्तर प्रदेश में उप-डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर

5518. **श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में कितने उप-डाकघर कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ;

(ख) गढ़वाल में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां जनता ने नए शाखा डाकघर खोलने की मांग की है ; और

(ग) नए शाखा डाकघर किन-किन स्थानों में खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) गढ़वाल जिले में निम्नलिखित 42 विभागीय उप-डाकघर और 6 अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं :

विभागीय उप-डाकघर

नगरीय

1. देवप्रयाग
2. दुगड्डा
3. कोटद्वारा
4. कोटद्वारा आर० एस०
5. लैंसिडाउन
6. अपर बाजार

ग्रामीण

1. बैजरांव
2. भिगूखाल
3. बीरोंखाल
4. चिपलघाट
5. दुराईखाल
6. घुमाकोट
7. एकेश्वर
8. जहरीखाल
9. कालागढ़
10. कामलेश्वर
11. कांडा खाल
12. खिरसू
13. कोट
14. नैनीडांडा
15. नैथाना
16. नौगांवखाल
17. पावऊ
18. पैडुल
19. परसंडाखाल
20. पाटीसैंण
21. पौखड़ा
22. रामगंगा प्रोजेक्ट
23. रिखणीखाल
24. रुद्रप्रयाग
25. सतपुली
26. शंकराचार्यनगर
27. सिलांगी
28. श्रीनगर
29. स्वर्गाश्रम
30. खालियासैंण
31. लक्ष्मण झूला
32. डाडा मंडी
33. स्यूंसीनगर
34. दुधारखाल
35. कल्जीखाल
36. लैंसिडाउन कैंट

गढ़वाल जिले में अतिरिक्त विभागीय उप-डाकघर

नगरीय

1. कंडोलिया
2. नजीबाबाद रोड

ग्रामीण

1. दालचौड़ा
2. मवाधार
3. पौखाल
4. ल्वाली

(ख) गढ़वाल जिले के निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर डाकघर खोलने के लिए जनता से मांग प्राप्त हुई है :

1. पिनाकोट
2. मोखशन बाड़ा
3. चौड़ खाल
4. बेहड़ा खाल
5. खंखरा

(ग) जांच के बाद यदि उचित पाया गया तो निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर नए डाकघर खोले जाने की संभावना है :

1. बेहड़ा खाल
2. चौड़खाल
3. बागरखेत
4. खांकराखाल
5. पिनाकोट
6. चौबटाखाल
7. रौड़खाल
8. मौजखाल
9. थान
10. पालन
11. देवाड़ी देवी
12. पाराल

Telegraph Casual Labourers

5519. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telegraph casual labourers of Gwalior Division, Madhya Pradesh went on a strike from the 18th June, in support of their demands.

(b) if so, the nature of their demands ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Some casual labour employees on Muster Rolls for Cable Works in Gwalior City refused to give the prescribed out-turn as per standards and then absented themselves from work on 18.6.1971. A few of the absentees returned to work subsequently.

(b) The nature of their demand for wage revision etc. was inconsistent with approved schedule applicable to the P&T department.

(c) In view of (b), the question does not arise.

Seminar of Urdu Press Held in New Delhi

5520. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Seminar of the Urdu Press was held in New Delhi the June, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the aspects discussed in the Seminar and the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir. A seminar organised jointly by All-India Small and Medium Newspapers' Federation and Press Asia International was held in New Delhi on June 25, 26 and 27, 1971.

(b) The seminar discussed the current situation in the sub-continent, with particular reference to the Bangla Desh issue and the role of the Urdu Press. At the conclusion, it adopted a consensus unanimously, a copy of which is given in the statement.

The seminar also made some recommendations regarding the professional problems of the Urdu Press. These are being examined by Government.

Statement

The following consensus was unanimously approved by over 80 editors of leading Urdu newspapers attending the three days' Seminar of Urdu Editors on 'current situation on the sub-continent and the role of the press'.

2. Having considered the problem of Indo-Pak relations in its various manifestations, this Seminar of Urdu newspaper Editors from all over India notes with deep regret that the situation is becoming increasingly grave and alarming. A threat to peace of the sub.continent has become a sad fact of reality. We believe this is due to the jingoistic and unreasonable policy being adopted by the military Government of Pakistan. The problem which has created an emergency of a grave nature is the continuing influx of refugees into India from Bangla Desh. It is becoming increasingly a threat to the peace of the sub-continent. This is not a problem merely between India and Pakistan but is a matter of concern for the entire world, and is certainly not an internal problem concerning Pakistan.

3. This seminar feels that the time has come for the Government to tell the world community and especially the big powers in no uncertain terms that unless the problem is settled at the earliest, India would be reluctantly compelled to take whatever action it might feel necessary for the protection of its national interest. Our thinking has always been in unison with the national aspirations and we will continue our full support to whatever steps that may be taken to protect our national interest.

4. This seminar strongly protests against continued arms support to the military regime of Pakistan and America and some other countries. It is our considered opinion that such steps will only aid the genocide of the innocent people of Bangla Desh by Pakistan's military rulers.

5. While extending our heart felt sympathies to the millions of evacuees from Bangla Desh, it must be stressed that the problem is not merely a humanitarian one which should be solved by providing food and shelter to these innocent victims of the unparallel brutality and tyranny perpetrated by the Pakistani military junta. It is a conflict between the forces of liberty and colonialism which can only be solved on the basis of recognition of democratic aspirations of the people of Bangla Desh.

6. We also take this opportunity to dispel and contradict the mischievous propaganda being carried out by vested interest both in India and elsewhere against the Urdu press in general, Urdu Newspapers continue to play an important role in shaping our national policies. At the same time, we strongly condemn all those newspapers belonging to Urdu or any other language which have been failing in their duty to reflect national aspirations. Being guardians of the liberty of the people we are eager to maintain high standards of the Indian free press. At the same time, we would like to stress that a clear distinction should be drawn between an honest expression of dissent and mischievous propaganda carried out with ulterior motives. We also strongly assail the attempt being made in a section of the Indian and foreign press to give a communal slant of the freedom struggle of Bangla Desh and the brutalities being perpetrated by the occupation army of Pakistan. It is obvious that it is not a question of a struggle between Hindus and Muslims, but is a fight in which forces of liberty are confronted with upholders of tyranny. We believe that any attempt to give a communal twist can only strengthen the enemies of the nation who are eager to fish in troubled waters.

7. A section of the Urdu Press has been understandably exercised over reports of victimization of non-Bengalis in some areas of Bangla Desh in the earlier phase of the movement. We however, feel that such regrettable incidents could not be equatted with the continuing genocide of the Yahya regime of the people of Bangla Desh. We appeal to our colleagues in the Indian press and especially those who are working in Urdu newspapers to continue to support the struggle of the people of Bangla Desh for the early attainment of their objectives. This would be in conformity both with the glorious traditions of Urdu Journalism as well as of the national policies of our country which has always supported the forces of freedom, secularism and democracy everywhere in the world.

Sant Fateh Singh's alleged Ultimatum re : giving up of Control of Delhi Gurdwaras by Government

5521. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sant Fateh Singh had given any ultimatum to Government to give up the control of the Delhi Gurdwaras by the 10th July, 1971 or he would fight against that ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No such ultimatum was received by the Government. However, the Government received a copy of the resolution adopted by the "All World Panthic Convention" held at Amritsar on 6th June, 1971 demanding the withdrawal of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Management) Ordinance, 1971 promulgated on 20th May 1971, and the enactment of legislation for the control of Sikh Gurdwaras in Delhi on the pattern of the Sikh Gurdwaras Act 1925.

The Government proposes to introduce a comprehensive legislation for the management of Delhi Gurdwaras.

Requirements of Monitoring Organisation

5522. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been able to develop Radio monitoring equipment within the country ; and

(b) if not, the time by which we will be self-sufficient in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) A considerable portion of the radio monitoring equipment required for the Monitoring Organisation is of specialised, sophisticated and diverse nature conforming to International standards. These items of equipment are also not required on a scale-suitable for indigenous development and large scale production. These items are not manufactured within the country at present. Some of the items of equipment like Communication receivers, measuring instruments. etc. are, however, being procured from M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd. and other indigenous sources.

(b) Indigenous manufacture of radio monitoring equipment, in future, will depend on a number of factors, such as, the development and manufacturing effort available, the total requirements in the country, the general development of electronics and radio equipment industries in the country, etc. It is, therefore, not possible to forecast at this stage when India will become self-sufficient in this regard. Steps are being taken to develop indigenous manufacture.

Recommendations of Staff Reorganisation unit of Air

5523. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Staff Reorganisation Unit of the All India Radio in its report has recommended the creation of certain posts by surrendering certain higher posts by which a saving of five lakhs of rupees per year is expected ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation of those recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Staff Inspection Unit (not Staff Re-organisation Unit) has recommended certain norms for determining strength of various cadres in All India Radio. Implementation of these recommendations is likely to result in reduction of strength at certain levels and increase at other levels of the organisation.

(b) Some time was taken in examining implications of these recommendations and working out the staffing strength in different grades on the basis the norms which have been recommended.

Staff Artistes of Song and Drama Division

5524. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of staff artistes of the Song and Drama Division engaged for a period of more than six months continuously ;

(b) the number of those who have been given engagement contracts of less than three years' duration ; and

(c) the number of those whose services were terminated during the last three years for being unsuitable for stage performance due to age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) 572 as on 1st July, 1971.

(b) 72 as on 1st July, 1971.

(c) Nil.

Steps to Encourage Youngmen to Join Civil Defence and Home Guards Organisation

5525. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken to encourage educated youngmen to join the Civil Defence and Home Guards Organisations as volunteers in respective ranks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : Civil Defence and Home Guards are voluntary organisations and all citizens, of India who have completed the age of 18 years, passed at least the primary standard. and are found physically fit, are eligible to join them.

State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to issue instructions to their educational institutions, including technical and medical institutions, to introduce training in civil defence. Civil Defence is also included in the syllabus to training for NCC Cadets.

अभ्रक का निर्यात

5526. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में कितने रुपये के अभ्रक का विदेशों को निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) भारत इस समय किन-किन देशों को अभ्रक का निर्यात कर रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या केवल कुछ बड़ी फर्में ही अभ्रक के निर्यात से होने वाले समूचे लाभ को प्राप्त कर रही हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख). भारत से अभ्रक के (सभी ग्रेडों के) निर्यात का मूल्य तथा जिन देशों को इसका निर्यात किया जाता है, उनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	मूल्य (लाख रु० में)	देशों के नाम, जिनको निर्यात किया गया।
1968-69	1550.00	चैकोस्लोवाकिया, फ्रांस, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, हंगरी, हांगकांग, जापान, नार्वे, नीदरलैंड, पोलैंड, रूमानिया, ब्रिटेन, सं० रा० अमरीका, सोवियत संघ, पश्चिमी जर्मनी इत्यादि।
1969-70	1747.00	
1970-71 (दिसम्बर 1970 तक)	1238.30	

(ग) अभ्रक के निर्यात के लिये निर्बाध रूप से लाइसेंस दिए जाते हैं तथा सम्पूर्ण निर्यात गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा किया जाता है। निर्यात का काम एक बड़ी संख्या में, बड़े तथा छोटे, सभी प्रकार के निर्यातकों द्वारा किया जाता है।

रूस को दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं का निर्यात

5527. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूस का नाम उन देशों की सूची में है जिनको दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो रूस में भारतीय दस्तकारी की वस्तुओं की मांग बनाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

पुस्तकों का आयात और निर्यात

5528. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों से पुस्तकों के आयात और निर्यात के बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ;

(ख) किन-किन देशों में भारतीय साहित्य की मांग है और किन-किन देशों से पुस्तकों का आयात किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष यथा 1971-72 में किन-किन संस्थाओं को पुस्तकों के लिए आयात लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं और उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) तथा (ख) 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 (दिसम्बर, 70 तक) के वर्षों के दौरान पुस्तकों, पैम्फ्लेटों, पत्रिकाओं और आवधिक पत्रिकाओं के आयात तथा निर्यात और जिन मुख्य देशों से आयात को निर्यात किये गए हैं उनके नाम दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) यह जानकारी नियमित रूप से "औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों, अयात लाइसेंसों तथा निर्यात लाइसेंसों के साप्ताहिक बुलेटिन" में प्रकाशित की जाती है, जिसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

विवरण

1968-69 से 1970-71 (दिसम्बर, 70 तक) की अवधि के दौरान पुस्तकों तथा आवधिक पत्रिकाओं का निर्यात।

मूल्य लाख रु० में / मात्रा इकाई के आधार पर

क्रमांक	विवरण	मात्रा इकाई	1968-69 मात्रा	1968-69 मूल्य	1969-70 मात्रा	1969-70 मूल्य	1970-71 मात्रा	1970-71 मूल्य	उन मुख्य देशों के नाम जिनसे निर्यात हुआ
1.	छपी हुई पुस्तकें पैम्फ्लेट आदि।								
	1) छपी हुई पुस्तकें	मे०टन	632	73	781	100	514	60	नेपाल,
	2) पैम्फ्लेटें, पुस्तिकाएं, ब्रोशर तथा छपे हुए पत्रक।	,,	20	2	19	2	23	3	ब्रिटेन, सं०रा० अमरीका,
	योग : 1	मे०टन	652	75	800	102	537	63	केनिया, मलयेशिया,
2.	बाल चित्र व चित्रकला पुस्तकें।	मे०टन	—	—	—	—	—	—	सिंगापुर, श्रीलंका,
3.	पत्रिकाएं तथा आवधिक पत्रिकाएं।	'000' संख्या	1800	11	2696	17	2719	15	तंजानिया तथा सं०अ० गणराज्य
	योग : 1 से 3	मूल्य		86		119		78	

स्रोत : वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन के महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित भारतीय विदेश व्यापार के मासिक आंकड़े, वोल्यूम-1-निर्यात।

विवरण

1968-69 से 1970-71 (दिसम्बर, 70 तक) की अवधि के दौरान पुस्तकों तथा आवधिक पत्रिकाओं का आयात

मूल्य लाख रु० में
माला इकाई के आधार पर

क्रमांक	विवरण	मात्रा इकाई	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71		उन मुख्य देशों के नाम जिन से आयात हुआ
			मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	
1.	छपी हुई पुस्तकें पैम्फ्लेट आदि								
	1) छपी हुई पुस्तकें	मे०टन	2558	464	2458	387	1723	351	ब्रिटेन,
	2) पैम्फ्लेटें, पुस्तिकाएं, ब्रोशर तथा छपे हुए पत्रक।	मे०टन	58	9	58	8	16	3	सं०रा० अमरीका, जापान
	योग : 1	मे०टन	2616	473	2516	395	1739	354	हांगकांग,
2.	बाल चित्र व चित्रकला पुस्तकें।	मे०टन	22	1	3	नगण्य	—	—	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य,
3.	पत्रिकाएं तथा आवधिक पत्रिकाएं।	'000' संख्या	1442	20	1239	22	892	14	आस्ट्रेलिया तथा नीदरलैंड
	योग : 1 से 3			494		417		368	

स्रोत : वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन के महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित भारतीय विदेश व्यापार के मासिक आंकड़े, वाल्यूम-2-आयात।

बिहार में नए डाकखाने

5529. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार में कितने नए डाकखाने खोलने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण डाक योजना का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) 1120

(ख) चौथी योजना के दौरान बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हर वर्ष 200 विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72 के पहले तीन महीनों में बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्रमश : 318,122 और 1 विभागेतर शाखा डाकघर खोले गए हैं।

झुमरी तलैया में टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना

5530. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कोडरमा-झुमरी तलैया के लोगों को टेलीफोन व्यवस्था के लगातार खराब रहने के कारण भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार झुमरी तलैया में एक नया टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है ;

(ग) इस समय कोडरमा और झुमरी तलैया में कुल कितने टेलीफोन लगे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या दिये गये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की संख्या के अनुसार कर्मचारियों की मंजूरी न्यायोचित है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी नहीं । कोडरमा और झुमरी तलैया की टेलीफोन प्रणालियां निरन्तर खराब नहीं रहतीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) कोडरमा में कुल 19 और झुमरी तलैया में कुल 145 टेलीफोन लगे हुए हैं ।

(घ) जी हां ।

Requirement of Heavy Water in India

5531. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of Heavy Water in the country and for what purpose it is used ; and

(b) the total quantity of heavy water indigenously produced ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Heavy Water is mainly used as moderator and/or coolant in certain types of power reactors, including those being set up in Rajasthan and in Tamil Nadu.

A production capacity of nearly 400 tonnes of heavy water per year is required for the heavy water moderated/cooled reactors to be set up by 1980 including those under construction in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(b) Heavy Water is at present produced at the Nangal unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. The installed capacity of this Plant is 14 tonnes of heavy water per annum. The setting up of three plants at Kota, Baroda & Tuticorin for the production of heavy water with an annual capacity of about 230 tonnes has been sanctioned by Government.

Earnings from Export of Mangoes

5532. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is now exporting mangoes and if so, to which countries ; and

(b) the total export earnings on the above fruit in 1970-71 as compared to the two previous years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Mangoes are exported to Afghanistan, Bahrein Is, Belgium, Denmark, Dubai, Ethopia, Finland, France, German F. R. & P., Hong Kong, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Muscat, Nepal; Netherlands, Poland, Qatar, S Y M N P REP Singapore, Somalia, Sweden, Switzerland and U. K.

(b) Export of mangoes have been as under :

Value in Rs.

1968-69	*1969-70*	*1970-71* (*April-Dec.*)
24,57,000	29,65,000	25,99,000

Manufacture of T. V. Sets in Small Scale Sector

5533. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain schemes for the manufacture of T. V. sets in the small scale sector are lying pending with them ;

(b) whether one of the schemes is by an award winner ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in their disposal and when they are likely to be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) In order to meet the total requirements of Television sets after new Television Stations are established during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, applications were invited from all categories of manufacturers. Over 200 applications were received of which about 160 are from entrepreneurs in the small scale sector.

(b) One of the applicants is Shri Udham Singh who was given an award by the Inventions Promotion Board for developing a cheap T. V. set from indigenous parts.

(c) All these applications are under the consideration of Government and a decision is expected to be arrived at an early date.

Pending Cases Against Punjab Employees for taking part in 1970-71 strike

5534. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees were arrested at various places in Punjab in connection with the strike of Punjab employees in support of their demands in December, 1970 and January, 1971 and, if so, the number of persons arrested ;

(b) the number of those against whom cases have been withdrawn and the number of those against whom cases are still pending ; and

(c) the steps being taken to normalise the situation by withdrawing all Police cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. 1936 persons were arrested.

(b) Cases against 1673 persons have been withdrawn or dropped or are under process of withdrawal. Cases against the remaining 263 persons are still pending.

(c) The merits of the pending cases are under examination by the Government of Punjab.

Memorandum given by Punjab Subordinate Services Federation to Governor of Punjab

5535. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted by the Punjab Subordinate Services Federation to the Governor of Punjab on the 14th June, 1971 containing the demands of the Punjab Government employees ; and

(b) whether the President and General Secretary of the Federation have been invited by the Governor of Punjab for negotiations on employees demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Memorandum Submitted by Members of Parliament from Punjab *re.* Demands of Employees

5536. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament from Punjab had submitted any memorandum to the Government of India in June, 1971 with regard to the demands of the employees ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the demands of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Two letters dated 22nd June, 1971 have been received from some Members of Parliament in regard to the demands of the employees of the Government of Punjab.

(b) A statement, indicating the action taken by the Government of Punjab on their employees' demands contained in the said two letters, is enclosed.

Statement

Memorandum submitted by Members of Parliament from Punjab re. demands of employees

Sl. No.	*Demand*	*Steps taken by the Government of Punjab*
1	2	3
1.	Police cases registered against employees in connection with January 1971 strike be withdrawn without any exception.	It has been decided that all cases registered against the Government employees during the recent agitation should be withdrawn with the exception of the following :— (i) Cases involving violence ; and (ii) Cases pertaining to employees who were involved in similar cases on earlier occasions or against whom more than one case stands registered. It has also been decided that cases of serious nature should take their own course according to law.
2.	Orders of reversion, suspension, dismissal/termination which have been found illegal by Inquiry Officer appointed by Punjab Government be cancelled.	No reversions, terminations, dismissals or suspensions have been ordered by the Government of Punjab in the wake of the strike from the 12th to the 14th January, 1971.
3.	Pay for strike days.	It has been decided not to pay salary for the strike days but to grant extraordinary leave for the unauthorised absence on these days.
4.	Orders of mass transfers of over 25,000 employees and teachers be cancelled without any further delay.	Mass transfers of teachers are being cancelled.
5.	Vacation of all forms of victimization.	The policy is not to victimise any Government employee.
6.	Grant of Interim Relief on Central Government pattern with effect from 1st March, 1970.	The Central Government had granted interim relief to its employees, pending the final recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. The general pay scales of the State Government employees were revised with effect from 1st Feb., 1968, and the anomalies in the pay-scales have been removed recently. The question of grant of any interim relief does not, therefore, arise. However with the All India Working Class

1	2	3
		Consumer Price Index having crossed 225, the State Government have given relief to their employees in the shape of enhanced Dearness Allowance to low paid employees drawing basic pay up to Rs. 499/- (with marginal adjustments up to Rs. 554/-) the enhancement varying from Rs. 6 to 11.
7.	Recognition of Punjab Subordinate Services Federation and extension of facilities.	Formal recognition cannot be granted to the Federation till new rules of recognition are framed.
8.	Negotiations with Punjab Subordinate Services Federation's President and General Secretary on remaining demands on which Punjab Government is publicly committed.	No negotiations are being held with the President and General Secretary of the Federation.
9.	Introduction of Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) on Central Government pattern.	The question of introduction of a Joint Consultative Machinery is under examination of the Government of Punjab.

Appointment of Advisory Committee of Economists in Employment Studies

5537. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has appointed any Advisory Committee of Economists in Employment Studies recently ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee ; and

(c) when it is likely to submit its report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). An Advisory Committee of Economists on Employment Studies has been constituted by the Planning Commission on 17th April, 1971 with the following terms of reference :

(i) To assist in drawing up and implementing a programme of studies on employment and unemployment through academic institutions to supplement the programme undertaken by official agencies ;

(ii) To guide and coordinate studies that might be undertaken by academic institutions in all parts of the country in relation to formulation, implementation and appraisal of current operations of special programmes with employment emphasis already initiated such as small farmers development agency, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers and rural works programme in drought prone areas ; and

(iii) To advise on the evaluation of an integrated approach to employment orientation of development planning as a whole and for different sectors and at different levels.

The first meeting of the Advisory Committee was held on July 5, 1971 when some preliminary discussions were held. The Committee is likely to meet from time to time and provide necessary advice and guidance on the aspects covered in the terms of reference.

Decline in Export of Wool

5538. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE

pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been decline in the export of wool during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the comparative exports of wool-tops since 1967-68 with foreign exchange earnings and the reasons for the decline in their export ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decline in exports of wool is due to increase in domestic consumption for manufacture of tufted carpets etc. which are now finding a place in the export market. Another reason for the fall in the export of wool is the competition from wool substitutes.

(c) As would be evident from the figures, given below, there has been no decline in the export of wool tops.

	Qty. in lakh Kgs.	Val. in Rs. lakh
1967-68	0.26	0.05
1968-69	0.55	6.95
1969-70	0.48	5.92
1970-71	0.67	8.67

(d) Increased utilisation of indigenous wool in the manufacture of tufted carpets which are exported is a welcome feature. However, with a view to arrest the decline, the export duty on this item was reduced from 20% *ad valorem* to 10%, with effect from April, 1969, export of de-greased wool is also exempt from export duty.

Export of Mangoes

5540. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) what special efforts are being taken to increase the export of Mangoes fresh and processed ;

(b) whether Government will consider sending a study team to explore overseas markets ; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish an export oriented processing unit at Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) *In respect of fresh mangoes the following assistance is given to the exporters:*

Cash assistance up to fifty per cent of air freight within the over-all ceiling of twenty per cent of f.o.b. value, is available in respect of all exports to West Europe, U.K. and Japan.

In respect of processed mangoes, the following assistance is given to the exporters:

(i) Import Replenishment Licence up to 10% of FOB value.

(ii) Cash assistance between 3% to 10% of FOB value.

(b) A delegation is currently on tour to the U.K. the Continent and the U.S.A. (including Canada), Japan, Australia and Singapore.

(c) No information is available with us.

Offer of Tenements by D.D.A. to Tea Board

5541. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had offered some tenements to the Tea Board for staff quarters and, if so, the reasons for non acceptance of the offer by the Tea Board ;

(b) whether his Ministry had suggested to the Tea Board authorities to purchase 25 quarters for Class IV staff and a few for Class III staff ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Tea Board in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The offer was on "purchase" basis involving substantial investment. It was suggested that Tea Board employees in Delhi

might form a cooperative Housing Society which could be given loans as admissible and other reasonable facilities. There was no response.

अविलम्ब एक्सप्रेस टेलीफोन ट्रंक सेवा आरम्भ करना और राज्यों की राजधानियों और दिल्ली के बीच डायल घुमा कर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था आरम्भ करना

5542. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :**
श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन लाइनों पर अविलम्ब/एक्सप्रेस टेलीफोन ट्रंक सेवा की व्यवस्था की गई है और आगामी वर्ष में किन-किन लाइनों पर इस सेवा की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ;

(ख) राज्यों की उन राजधानियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ अब तक दिल्ली से सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली और राज्यों की राजधानियों के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) तुरन्त ट्रंक काल बुक करने की सुविधा ऐसे सभी एक्सचेंजों में उपलब्ध हैं जो ट्रंक केन्द्र के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं। यह सुविधा भविष्य में खोले जाने वाले सभी ट्रंक केन्द्रों में भी उपलब्ध होगी। मांग पर ट्रंक सेवा अब तक निम्नलिखित मांगों पर चालू की गई है।

(1) बंगलोर-बम्बई
(2) कलकत्ता-दिल्ली
(3) इलाहाबाद-दिल्ली
(4) कलकत्ता-आसनसोल
(5) बम्बई-बंगलोर
(6) अर्नाकुलम-कोइम्बटूर
(7) आसनसोल-कलकत्ता

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघीय क्षेत्रों की निम्नलिखित राजधानियों के लिए दिल्ली के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा नहीं दी गई हैं :—

(1) अगरतला (2) बंगलोर (3) भोपाल (4) भुवनेश्वर (5) बम्बई (6) कलकत्ता (7) गांधीनगर (8) हैदराबाद (9) इम्फाल (10) मद्रास (11) पंजिम (12) पॉंडिचेरी (13) शिलांग (14) त्रिवेन्द्रम

(ग) दिल्ली से इन सभी स्थानों के लिए उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा उत्तरोत्तर पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक चालू होने की संभावना है।

कार्यालयों में प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले करारों आदि का अनुवाद

5543. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों से उनके कार्यालयों तथा उनके अन्तर्गत हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित कम्पनियों और निगमों के प्रयोग में आने वाले करारों, ठेकों, लाइसेंसों, परमिटों तथा नोटिसों के प्रपत्रों का अनुवाद कराने की व्यवस्था करने के लिये तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने हेतु कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Chief British Negotiator's Proposition to Commonwealth Developing Countries to seek association with E.C.M.

5544. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether the Chief British negotiator, Mr. Geoffrey Ripon, has urged the developing countries of the Commonwealth to seek association with the European Common Market on the lines of Yaunde Agreement, which links French-speaking African countries to the Market ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). In the negotiations between the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community for the former's entry into the Community, the questions of relations between the enlarged Community and the developing countries of the Commonwealth came to be discussed. It has been agreed by the negotiating sides that in so far as independent Commonwealth countries in Africa, the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific are concerned, they will be offered a choice between Association of the Yaounde or Arusha types, or a Commercial Agreement with the enlarged Community. In respect of independent developing Commonwealth countries of Asia (which includes India) it has been agreed by the negotiating sides that the Community would be prepared to examine with them—after enlargement and taking into account the scope of the Generalised Preference Scheme—such problems as may arise in the trade sector, with a view to finding suitable solutions. In taking this decision we were not consulted. We have pointed out that the Generalised Scheme of Preferences would not take care of many of our trade problems arising out of the enlargement of the Community.

The matter is being pursued through diplomatic channels.

Setting up of Polyester Plant by N.T.C.

5545. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has examined the feasibility of setting up a Polyester Plant for the manufacture of polyester yarn cloth ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The National Textile Corporation is exploring the possibility of setting up a plant for the manufacture of Polyester Fibre. No proposals have been formulated so far.

Issue of Import Licence re : Ply Kraft Paper Bags for Kerala Ceramics Ltd., Kundara

5546. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any import licence regarding ply Kraft paper bags for the Kerala Ceramics Limited, Kundara has been issued ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Kerala Coconut Husk (Control, Distribution and Regulation of Prices) Order 1971

5547. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Coconut Husk (Control, Distribution and Regulation of Prices) Order, 1971 has been approved by Government and the State Government has been informed accordingly ; and

(b) if so, the features thereof and, if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter is under discussion between the Central Government and the State Government.

Ban on Plebiscite Front

5548. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been confirmed that Plebiscite Front was receiving money from Pakistan and that it was a communal body ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ban such organizations in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The information with Government regarding the receipt of financial assistance by the Plebiscite Front from Pakistan is derived from Intelligence reports which it would not be in the public interest to disclose.

Government considered that the activities of the Plebiscite Front were such as to give rise to communal dis-affection.

(b) Government have declared the Plebiscite Front as an unlawful association under the unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 since the Front openly questioned the finality of the accession of J & K to India. Similar steps will be taken against other such organisations as and when necessary.

Telegraph and Telephone Facilities in Madhya Pradesh

5549. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have asked for more assistance from the Centre to provide Telegraph and Telephone facilities in the State particularly in its backward areas ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) The programmes of expansion of the Telegraph system during 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Requests have been made by the Government of Madhya Pradesh recently that P&T should provide and develop telegraph and telephone facilities in the State. The P&T Department has undertaken the expansion of certain exchanges like Indore, Bhopal, etc., and these are under various stages of implementation. For long distance services, high quality broad band communication systems have also been planned between a number of stations in Madhya Pradesh like Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, etc. In addition to the exchanges, 33 long distance Public Call Offices and 20 telegraphs offices have been sanctioned.

(c) Telegraph services will be expanded by opening 20 telegraph offices during 1971-72.

हिन्दी रूपक फिल्म "मैं सुन्दर हूं" के प्रदर्शन के विरुद्ध प्रदर्शन

5550. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि 'मैं सुन्दर हूं" फिल्म में भगवान शंकर को परिवार नियोजन का प्रचार करते दिखाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस फिल्म ने हिन्दुओं की भावनाओं को भारी ठेस पहुंचाई है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों पर जहां यह फिल्म दिखाई जा रही है, जनता ने सिनेमा हालों के सामने प्रदर्शन किये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त फिल्म के प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना इस मन्त्रालय को नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Shifting of Branch Office of Iron and Steel Controller, Faridabad to Delhi

5551. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the considerations which weighed with Government to locate the Branch Office of the Iron and Steel Controller at Faridabad (Haryana);

(b) whether Government are aware of the great hardship being caused to the business community of Delhi for transacting their business in the above Office; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal under consideration to shift the said office to Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Shortage of office and residential accommodation at Delhi.

(b) Representations have been received from the business community for shifting of the office to Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Export of Bananas

5552. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of bananas exported to foreign countries during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(b) whether the export of bananas to foreign countries has been declining and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost the export of bananas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The export value of bananas during these years has been as mentioned below:—

Value in Rs.

1967-68	*1968-69*	*1969-70*
20,28,000	51,44,000	37,28,000

(b) Export have been fluctuating depending upon market conditions in importing countries.

(c) A Centrally sponsored Scheme on banana package programme has been proposed under Fourth Five Year Plan for increasing the production of exportable variety of bananas around the major ports.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि

5553. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन फर्मों और कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर गत दो वर्षों से टेलीफोन बिलों की 1000 रुपये से अधिक की राशि बकाया है ; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की जिन फर्मों और कम्पनियों के नाम पिछले 2 वर्षों से 1000 रुपये से अधिक टेलीफोन शुल्क की राशि बकाया है, उनके नामों और प्रत्येक मामले में की गई कार्रवाई का विवरण-पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-710/71] रकम वसूल करने के लिए, जहां कहीं आवश्यक है, मुकदमा दायर करने की कार्रवाई हाथ में ली जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश के समाचारपत्रों को सरकारी विज्ञापन

5554. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के समाचारपत्रों में सरकारी विज्ञापनों के प्रकाशन पर सरकार ने कुल कितना व्यय किया ;

(ख) विज्ञापन ब्यूरो द्वारा सितम्बर, 1970 के अन्तिम रिकार्ड के अनुसार उक्त समाचार-पत्रों की बिक्री के आंकड़े क्या थे ; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के प्रमुख समाचारपत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) यद्यपि कार्य के सामान्य व्यवहार में राज्यवार आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते, तो भी उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर यह पता लगाया गया है कि वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में समाचारपत्रों को कुल 5,15,408/- रुपए के मूल्य के विज्ञापन जारी किए गए थे।

इस आंकड़े में, रेल मन्त्रालय, पर्यटन विभाग तथा अधिकांश सरकारी उपक्रमों, जिनका लेखा विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा नहीं रखा जाता, द्वारा व्यय किया गया धन शामिल नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश (तथा अन्य राज्यों) के प्रमुख (तथा अन्य) समाचारपत्रों के नामों तथा वर्ष 1970 के लिए उनकी उस परिचालन संख्या जिसका दावा किया गया था, के बारे में सूचना भारत के समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की 14 वीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में दी गई है जिसको 17 दिसम्बर, 1970 को सदन की मेज पर रखा गया था।

सरकार के विभिन्न प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण

5555. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होने वाले सभी प्रकाशनों के हिन्दी संस्करण साथ-साथ उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : जी हां, श्रीमान। वर्तमान प्रशासनिक आदेशों तथा विधि के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत सभी सरकारी प्रकाशनों को अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में साथ-साथ प्रकाशित करना जरूरी नहीं है।

Additional Powers to States for Implementation of various Projects

5556. SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional powers have been delegated to the States and the Union Territories with regard to their work on projects in which the Centre is directly interested or which are carried out by them as agents to the Central Government on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its report on "Centre-State Relationships" made the following recommendation:—

> "22. Powers should be delegated to the maximum extent to the States with regard to their work on projects in which the Centre is directly interested or which are carried out by them as agents to the Central Government."

The recommendation is under examination.

सरकारी विज्ञापनों के लिये दी गई राशि

5557. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा सरकारी विज्ञापनों के प्रकाशन के लिये समाचारपत्रों को कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ; और

(ख) विज्ञापनों के प्रकाशन हेतु प्रत्येक समाचारपत्र को कितनी राशि दी गई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी) : (क) 1970-71 के दौरान समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन और दृश्य

प्रचार निदेशालय द्वारा जारी किए गए केन्द्रीय सरकार के विज्ञापनों पर 1,77,34,685/- रुपये की राशि खर्च हुई।

इस राशि में कुछ वह खर्च भी शामिल है जो उन सरकारी उपक्रमों के बारे में हुआ; जिनके विज्ञापन, विज्ञापन और दृश्य प्रचार निदेशालय के माध्यम से जारी किये गये, किन्तु इसमें रेलवे मन्त्रालय, पर्यटन विभाग तथा कई ऐसे सरकारी उपक्रमों, जिनके विज्ञापन देने के अपने प्रबन्ध हैं, सम्बन्धी खर्च शामिल नहीं हैं।

(ख) प्रत्येक समाचारपत्र को दिये गये विज्ञापनों तथा उन्हें दी गई राशि के ब्यौरे संबंधी सूचना गोपनीय समझी जाती है। समाचारपत्रों को विज्ञापन एक घोषित नीति, जो भेदभाव रहित है, के अनुसार दिये जाते हैं।

Printing of Sorting Lists for R.M.S.

5558. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time-gap in printing the Sorting lists in the Railway Mail Service ;

(b) the expenditure involved thereon ; and

(c) the number of sorting lists given to each Railway Mail Service Office and the expenditure in that case ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Sorting lists for Railway Mail Service are to be brought up-to-date, printed and supplied once in three years ;

(b) Approximately Rs. 50,000/- per year ;

(c) Number of Sorting lists supplied to a particular Office depends on the staff strength because one copy is supplied for each Sorter, Supervisory staff and a few extra for the record office. As such this varies from office to offices as also the cost. Number of offices all over India being very large, it has not been possible to collect this information for each and every office. However, information collected in respect of a few offices is indicated below :—

Name of the Office	No. of Sorting lists supplied	Expenditure involved
Madras Sorting/2	140 copies	Rs. 324.30
Lucknow RMS/2	125 ,,	Rs. 307.00
Kanpur RMS	270 ,,	Rs. 521.00
Katpadi RMS	100 ,,	Rs. 178.00

Railway Claim on Sorting Office Building at Waltax Road, Madras

5559. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whethet the building at Waltax Road, Madras where the Sorting Office is maintained is claimed by the Railway Department;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to acquire the said building by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ; and

(d) if so, by what date ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Railways have intimated that they require the building for their use.

(c) This was considered in the past and dropped as the Railways were not willing to part with it.

(d) Question does not arise.

Madras Sorting Division

5560. SHRI CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Madras Sorting Division started, the strength of the staff at the beginning and the strength at present ;

(b) the amount as rent paid to the Railways till now for housing the Madras Sorting Office ;

(c) the number of units of Madras Sorting Office located outside the main office ;

(d) whether any of these is housed in its own building and if so, which one ; and

(e) whether these offices are provided with all the facilities for the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) (i) Date of starting of Madras Sorting Division : 1-9-1944

(ii) Staff Strength at the beginning : 319

(iii) Staff Strength at present : 1771

(b) Rs. 3,34,878 (Rupees three lakhs thiry four thousand, eight hundred and seventy eight only).

(c) Seven *viz.* Madras Air Port Sorting Office, Madras Press Sorting Office, Sub Record Office, Madras Sorting, Egmore Railway Mail Service, Egmore Transit Mail Office, Madras General Post Office Sorting, Mount Road Sorting.

(d) Yes, three *viz.* Madras Air Port Sorting Office, Madras General Post Office Sorting, and Mount Road Sorting.

(e) Yes, to the extent possible.

Full-time District Correspondents for A. I. R.

5561. SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to have full-time District Correspondents for the All India Radio ;

(b) if so, from what date ; and

(c) what will be their salary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Development of Hill Areas in Kerala

5562. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Hill Development Couucil is functioning with the purpose of development of hill areas in the State of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the work done by the said Council for the development of these areas ; and

(c) the particulars of the works proposed to be undertaken by the said Council in the State for the purpose during the period of Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Take over of Cashew Factories in Kerala

5563. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased state :

(a) the number and names of cashew factories taken over by the State and the Central Government agencies so far in the State of Kerala;

(b) the number of cashew factories under examination and by what time they will be re-opened; and

(c) the steps taken to stop further closure of cashew factories in the State of Kerala ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Names of the Ten factories taken over by State Agency, *i. e.* the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation are :—

1. South India Corporation's Factory, Kottiyam.
2. Factory of C. M. Rodriguez & Co., Kilikolloor.
3. Musaliar Industries Foctory at Naduvathoor.
5. Hindustan Cashew Factory Krishnapuram.
5. Minerva Cashew Factory, Mynagappally
6. Cashews and Spices Ayathil.
7. Walters Trading Co., Nooraned.
8. Minerva Cashew Factory, Kilimannor.
9. Hindustan Cashew Products, Puthoor.
10. Newdeal Industries Ltd., Irinjalakuda.

No unit has been taken over by Central Agency.

(b) Ten more Factories are proposed to be taken over by the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation with the financial Assistance from Government of India. It would be possible to start them within one month from the date financial assistance is made available. The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation have plans to take over five more factories with their own funds.

(c) No further closure has been reported.

T. V. Sets Receiver from UNICEF

5564. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T. V. sets received by Government from UNICEF as a gift ; and

(b) the number of sets given during the last three years to various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : No T. V. set has been received by Government from UNICEF as a gift ; and

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957

5565. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether considering the general laxity in the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in the matter of appointments and promotions, the Union Public Service Commission has suggested necessary amendment to the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957; and

(b) if so, when was this suggestion made and what steps have so far been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Considering the difficulties of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in consulting the U. P. S. C. in the matter of appointments and promotions, a draft Bill amending the relevant provisions of the D. M. C. Act was introduced in the Lok Sabha in August, 1966, after consulting the U. P. S. C. The Bill, however, lapsed with the dissolution of the House in 1967.

The Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Union Territories and N. E. F. A. received the re-after recommended various changes in the administrative set up of Delhi. The present issue linked up with the larger question of re-organisation of the administrative set up of Delhi.

Separate Interviews for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates by Recruiting Bodies

5566. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken that all recruiting bodies at the Centre, including

the U. P. S. C. should arrange for separate interviews of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for reserved posts ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to Ministries etc. on 31st July, 1970 that the interview of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for recruitment to reserved vacancies in posts/services under the Government should be held on a day on sitting of the Selection Committee other than the day of sitting on which general candidates are to be interviewed so that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are not judged in comparison with general candidates and the interviewing authority/Board is/are prominently aware of the need for judging the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates by relaxed standards. In respect of recruitment made through the U. P. S. C. for vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, where the number of such candidates is enough for a single session or a day, their interviews are held on a separate day or sitting of the interview Board. Otherwise Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are interviewed *en-bloc* at the begining of the interviews. They are not judged in camparison with general candidates and are assessed by relaxed standards.

Issue of New Licences for sale of Country Liquor and Imported Wine in Union Territory of Delhi

5567. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new licences issued by the Delhi Administration in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last three years for selling country liquor and imported wine ;

(b) the number of such licences renewed by the Delhi Administration during the same period ;

(c) the names of the parties to whom new such licences were issued or whose licences were renewed ;

(d) the number of shops dealing in selling of wine which were allowed to transfer their place of working and the number proposed to be allowed to change their site ; and

(e) the number of 'Sharabkhanas' proposed to be set up in Delhi during the current year and their proposed location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a), (b) & (c). The information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—711/171].

(d) One shop has been allowed to change its place of working and cases of three shops are under consideration.

(e) None, Sir.

Export of Pickles

5568. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the types of pickles being exported to foreign countries during the last three years, State-wise; ond

(b) the assistance given to the exporters by the Centre and various Export Promotion Councils ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Sweet, mild hot, hot and specialised Punjabi type of pickles are exported. State-wise information is not available.

(b) The following assistance is available to the exporter :

(i) Import replenishment licence up to 10% of F. O. B. value.

(ii) Cash Assistance on Sweet varieties of pickles ; and

(iii) Assistance to carry out brand publicity in respect of selected manufacturers.

Export of Flowers

5569. SHRI BHUVARAHAN :

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and quantity of flowers being exported from India to foreign countries each year ;

(b) the names of countries where they are exported ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of flower gardens in the country ; and

(d) the details of the Central assistance given to the flower growers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) This information is not available.

(b) German FREP, France, Italy, Japan and U. K.

(c) The Central Government have no such scheme.

(d) No special assistance is being given.

Exports of Handloom and Powerloom Textiles

5570. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of textiles (handloom and powerloom) exported to foreign countries during the last three years ;

(b) the main countries to which major quantity of these textiles goods are exported and the response from these countries for further export ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned from this export during the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Separate figures for exports of powerloom textiles are not available. As regards handloom textiles (cotton, silk and woollen handloom cloth and manufactures), their exports were as follows :—

Year	*Value (in million Rs.)*
1968	138.895
1969	260.725
1970	280.931

A statement showing names of the countries to which handloom textiles are principally exported is attached. So far as handloom exports to traditional markets are concerned, they are more or less stationary. As regards non-traditional markets, the exports are going up.

Statement

The main countries to which major quantity of handloom goods is exported are as follows :—

Sl. No.	*Name of the Country*
	I. Traditional Markets
1.	Singapore
2.	Malayasia
3.	Nepal
4.	Sierra Leono
5.	Sudan
6.	Kuwait
7.	Kenya
8.	Liberia
9.	Dahomey
10.	South Yemen
11.	Zambia
12.	Hong Kong
13.	Saudi Arbia
14.	Dubai
15.	Togo
	II. Non-Traditional Markets *E. C. M. Countries*
1.	West Germany
2.	France
3.	Netherlands
4.	Italy
5.	Belgium

Sl. No.	*Name of the Country*
	Others
1.	U. S. A.
2.	U. K.
3.	Japan
4.	Sweden
5.	Denmark
6.	Switzerland
7.	Canada
8.	Australia
9.	U. S. S. R.
10.	Finland
11.	Austria
12.	Norway

Value of Government Advertisements

5571. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given as value of Central Government advertisements to the Daily papers during the financial years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ; and

(b) the State-wise break-up thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Advertisements are not given to newspapers on a State-wise basis. They depend on a number of other factors such as, circulation, class of readership, etc. Hence State-wise figures are not maintained in the normal course of business. They are, however, being collected and checked on the basis of information available with the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Disconnection of a Telephone Line by Calcutta Telephone Department

5572. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Telephone Department has lost a case before the Chief Judge, Calcutta for wrongfully disconnecting a Telephone line ;

(b) whether the Telephone Department has been directed to pay the cost to the subscriber ; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made in the matter and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The disconnection was due to some clerical error. The General Manager, Telephone has been asked to fix responsibility and take suitable necessary action to ensure that there is no such complaint in future.

देवनागरी लिपि में तार

5573. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 मार्च, 1971 को प्रत्येक राज्य में तारघरों की संख्या कितनी थी और उनमें से कितने तारघरों में देवनागरी लिपि में तार भेजने और प्राप्त करने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने डाकघरों में तार हिन्दी में बुक किये गये थे परन्तु देवनागरी लिपि के बजाय रोमन लिपि में भेजे गये थे ; और

(ग) हिन्दी के तार रोमन लिपि में भेजने वाले डाकघरों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ।

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) 31-3-1971 को सर्कल वार तारघरों

की संख्या संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है। इनमें से 1 मार्च, 1971 को देवनागरी लिपि में तार भेजने और प्राप्त करने वाले तारघरों की संख्या डाक-तार सर्कल अध्यक्षों से प्राप्त की जा रही है। यह सूचना पूरी प्राप्त होने पर यथा-शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। फिर भी यह उल्लेखनीय है कि 31-3-70 को पूरे देश में 3437 तारघरों में देवनागरी तार निपटाने की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध थीं। स्वभावत: इन डाक-घरों में से अधिकांश हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हैं। हिन्दी के अलावा अन्य भाषाओं के लिए भी देवनागरी के प्रयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). पहले ही ऐसी हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं जिनके अनुसार हिन्दी में बुक किए गए तारों को रोमन लिपि में भेजने की मनाही है। हिन्दी मोर्स जानने वाले तार संकेतक के उपलब्ध न होने या अनुपस्थिति के कारण कभी-कभार ऐसी स्थिति आ सकती है। महा-निदेशालय का ध्यान ऐसे किसी खास मामले की ओर नहीं दिलाया गया है और ऐसी संभावना है कि यह सूचना सर्कल अध्यक्षों के कार्यालयों में भी तत्काल उपलब्ध न हो। यदि माननीय सदस्य ऐसे कोई मामले बता सकें जो उनके ध्यान में लाए गए हों, तो यह उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा।

विवरण

आन्ध्र	—	948
आसाम	—	450
बिहार	—	940
गुजरात	—	490
जम्मू व कश्मीर	—	109
केरल	—	681
तमिलनाडु	—	1,216
महाराष्ट्र	—	1,013
मध्य प्रदेश	—	698
मैसूर	—	1,118
उड़ीसा	—	544
पंजाब	—	463
राजस्थान	—	692
उत्तर प्रदेश	—	1,146
पश्चिम बंगाल	—	552
दिल्ली	—	96
	कुल	11,156

Production of Documentaries and Short Features Films at Film Institute, Poona

5574. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the students of the Film Institute of Poona have produced some very good documentaries and short feature films in the Institute ; and

(b) if so, whether any encouragement has been given to those students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The encouragement includes award of gold medals donated by different donors, paticipation of such films in National and International Film Festivals in India and abroad, exhibition of approved film in cinema houses through the Films Division as well as through the Delhi Television Centre, screening of student films at Trade-cum-Press Shows at various film production centres, etc. Some brilliant students who are desirous of producing films also get financial assistance from the Film Finance Corporation or get included in the panel of private producers of the Films Division.

प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को लगातार एक ही पद पर नियुक्त किये जाने के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशें

5575. **कुमारी कमला कुमारी** : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) ऐसे प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों की मंत्रालयवार और विभाग-वार संख्या कितनी है जो निरन्तर दस वर्ष से एक ही पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार किसी भी प्रशासनिक अधिकारी को पांच वर्षों से अधिक अवधि तक निरन्तर एक ही पद पर काम करते रहने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) मंत्रालयों/विभागों से सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) हालांकि प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने कार्मिक प्रशासन सम्बन्धी अपनी रिपोर्ट में अधिकारियों के स्थानान्तरण को शासित करने वाले कुछ सामान्य सिद्धान्तों के सुझाव दिये हैं और सचिवालय के अवर सचिव तथा उपसचिव स्तर तक के पदों के लिए कार्यकाल में भी कुछ अवधि की सिफारिश की है परन्तु उन्होंने ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट सिफारिश नहीं की है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Murder of a CPI (M) Leader at Kalna Railway Station Platform (Eastern Railway)

5576. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the presence of the G. R. P. men on duty Shri Mahadev Banerjee, a CPI (M) leader, was brutally killed by a gang of armed men at the Kalna Railway Station Platform (Eastern Railway) at 10.30 p. m. on the 2nd July, 1971 ;

(b) if so, what steps they took to prevent that killing ; and

(c) if no step has been taken by the G. R. P. men in the matter, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

काश्मीर में "मुक्ति मोर्चे" की गतिविधियां

5577. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या काश्मीर में "मुक्ति मोरचा" नाम का एक राजनीतिक संगठन है ;

(ख) क्या मकबूल भट्ट, जिसे फांसी की सजा दी गई थी, और जो काश्मीर जेल से भाग निकला था, उपरोक्त संगठन का नेता है ;

(ग) क्या काश्मीर में आने वाले घुसपैठियों को उसका समर्थन प्राप्त है ;

(घ) इस संगठन की गतिविधिया क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) संगठन की गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कारंवाई की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि राज्य में कोई ऐसा संगठन उनके देखने में नहीं आया है। फिर भी, एसी खबरें हैं कि "काश्मीर राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति-मोर्चा" नामक एक संगठन मकबूल भट्ट के नेतृत्व में पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर में कार्य

कर रहा है। संगठन का उद्देश्य काश्मीर की वैध सरकार को पलटना है।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी सूचना नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). काश्मीर राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति मोर्चा जम्मू व काश्मीर में कोई प्रभाव नहीं डाल सका है। फिर भी, केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें दोनों ही राज्य में किसी तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधि को रोकने के लिये अत्यधिक सतर्कता बरत रही हैं।

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF SOVIET AID AND ASSISTANCE FOR THE PROPOSED CALCUTTA TUBE RAILWAY

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Sir. I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of ungent public importance and I request that he may make statement thereon:

Reported non-availability of Soviet aid and assistance for the proposed Calcutta Tube Railway.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): Sir, it is not correct that the Soviet aid and assistance for the proposed Calcutta Tube Railway has become non-available.

The Metropolitan Transport Project Organisation set up in Calcutta by the Indian Railways in middle of 1959 conducted studies for a "Suburban Dispersal Line" and a "Mass Rapid Transit System" for the metropolitan city of Calcutta. A team of Soviet Consultants were made available to the M. T. P. (Metropolitan Transport Project) Calcutta for a period of two months from about the middle of November, 1970. The Soviet Consultants did not consider that the "Suburban Dispersal Line" would provide an effective solution to the transport problem of the city of Calcutta. The Soviet Consultants recommended construction of an Underground Railway from Dum Dum to Tollygunge. That has been accepted.

After examination of the Roport of the Soviet Consultants, it was decided to drop the proposal for the "Suburban Dispersal Line", and accept the underground proposal. The Metropolitan Transport Project organisation was asked to prepare a Project Report or the proposed Underground Railway by October 1971 to enable a final decision to be taken on the subject.

The Soviet Government has been approached for securing consultancy and assistance for this Project. It is still in the stage of discussion and I hope it will lead to a satisfactory understanding.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Sir, I am happy with the announcement of the Railway Minister that the reported news of the non-availability of Soviet assistance is not correct. I rise on this occasion for calling attention of the Minister not because cooperation of the Soviet Union is reportedly not available for the Calcutta Tube Railway project but for the specific reasonthat on several occasions announcements and assurances by the Railway Ministry as regards the Calcutta railway have almost become a drama because of the fact that the Calcutta Tube Railway Project was almost discussed mainly by the Ministers on several occasions. Right from 1946 the assurance was given to the people of Calcatta that there must be some arrangement of a circular railway, underground railway or any other thing.

Then, after sometime, the then Minister of State, Shri Parimal Ghosh, assured the House while replying to the Demands of Railway Ministry or 1969-70 that the Ministry as well as the Government had taken a final decision, an absolute final decision, to start the project of Circular Railway in Calcutta. The people of Calcutta who were actually suffering for long expected a bright future.

After that, the then Railway Minister, Shri Nandaji, told the people in a news conference that the scheme of a Circular Railway in Calcutta will not be accepted, that it will not be possible and that we are prepared to have a project for an underground railway. Then people went underground to think over the situation how it will come about. Again, Shri Nandaji told the people that it is not possible because there are certain difficulties in the sanctioning of allocation of funds and so it must be referred to the Planning Commission.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

I am happy that after the retirement of Shri Nandaji, a final project came from Shri Hanumanthaiya. They know the situation has matured and there must be a Tube Railway, that is, an underground railway and that it will be expedited by the Soviet experts. The people of Calcutta were happy and, once again, they got a hope that their transport difficulties would be over.

Further, the Soviet experts visited Calcutta and they made a blue print and submitted it to the Railway Ministry, referring a particular point that the Soviet assistance might be taken or might not be taken. There is certain expertise available in our own country and that there is a firm based in Calcutta who also prepared an underground railway scheme before the Soviet experts had prepared it. That assistance can be available and the work can be conducted very smoothly.

I would like to put two or three specific questions to the hon. Minister. If the report is to come in October, 1971. we shall be glad because, after Dussehra, it will be a Diwali gift to the people of Calcutta, a final annouucement of starting the work. Then, I would like to know if it is a fact that the Soviet experts have mentioned in the report that there are certain experts, a firm based in Calcutta, who can assist the project and the work can go on smoothly. I do not know what exactly is mentioned in the report. I want to know whether the Ministry can say, if the Soviet assistance is not available, if the situation so becomes, the work will go on. I do not think the Soviet assistance will not be available. The Soviet Union is our good friend. I would like to know about that aspect.

Then, the Soviet experts propose in their scheme that Rs. 120 crores will be spent for the scheme and that it will take six years only. I would like to know whether, if the report is given in October, 1971, the work will be started from November, 1971 and that the work will be completed in six years, and that there will be no wrong controversy about it, wrong news about it, that there is again non-availability of assistance.

In the last paragraph of the statement, the hon. Minister says:

"Soviet Government has been approached for securing consultancy and assistance for this project."

The Soviet experts have already submitted a report. How soon the work will commence? There is no need of cousultancy and assistance now because the report has already been given by them.

Another thing that I would like to know is as to whether the Ministry is aware of the socio-economic problem of the people of Calcutta which is actually related to the socio-economic problem of Bihar, Assam and the whole of the eastern region. After the report comes in October, 1971, the work must be started from November onwards.

I know there are other hon. Members who will speak on the Call Attention Notice. I am happy that the Soviet assistance will be available. The people were frustrated about this wrong news. Lastly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister why should this news come in the press at the present juncture. Before we move a Call Attention Notice, it is the responsibility of the Minister to issue a statement in the press that such news is false, so that the peopledo not get frustrated.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: So far as the underground system of railway is concerned, as the hon. Member feels happy, the Government is committed to the proposition and both the State administration and the Railway Ministry are very earnest in going ahead with this project.... (*Interruptions*)

So far as foreign assistance is concerned, it is a matter of negotiation. I also have the idea suggested by my hon. friend whether our own experts will not be able to do this work themselves feel that some technical expertise is required from the Soviet Union. As you know, this is the first time that an underground railway is going to be constructed in India. I have myself personally seen the underground railways in Moscow and Leningrad and I feel they are very good and personally, I will be very happy if the Soviet Government collaborates with us in the matter of implementating this project.... (*Interruptions*)

So far as commixment is concerned, we need not only expertise but also foreign exchange content in this project. These are matters for negotiation and even the External Affairs Ministry is taking interest. We hope to carry on these discussions and come to an understanding

as soon as possible. If it was only in our hands, we could give a time within which the work will begin. But the proposal is with the Soviet Government. So we have to see how far and in what way and in what time they will be able to agree to collaborate.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Is it still in the air or something concrete has come up?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: My hon. friend speaks of air. It is an underground thing. It is very much akin to the thinking of my hon. friend on the opposite side.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): Are you making scope for them to go underground?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: The question is whether the underground tubes will be made use of by some political parties in their operations.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, as early as the days of Dr. B. C. Roy, the question of construction of an underground railway in Calcutta and the magnitude of the transport problems of Calcutta have received the attention of this House and many a debate had taken place.

In the statement the Minister has made, there are two contradictory paragraphs, the first paragraph and the last paragraph. Both are contradictory. In the first paragraph he says that it is notcorrect that Soviet aid is not available and in the last paragraph he says that it is still under discussion. Taking into consideration the Economic Survey Report which has been published this year, we find that after meeting all the debt service charges the Soviet assistance is only negative. Now, from the Press, we get the reports that the Soviet Government has developed cold feet regarding assisting the scheme for he underground railway.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to a fact that certain Calcutta firms, *viz.* Khuljians and Atkins had discussed this proposal with the Railway Board and they were prepared to take up this scheme. We further learn from the report that the suburban disposal system has been given up and this underground railway construction is going to be taken up only on the condition, namely, if the Soviet assistance is given. Taking into consideration all these factors, may I request the Government to be self-reliant? Why can't they ask our own people who are capable of undertaking this work to do this job and provide the necessary funds in the Railway Budget to expedite this scheme?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: So far as the contradiction between the first para and the last para is concerned, only my hon. friend is seeing the contradiction, I don't see any contradiction at all. Non-availability does not mean that it has been rejected. So far as the negative attitude and cold feet is concerned, that argument may be applicable to my hon. friend than to Soviet Government.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The Economic Survey of the Government of India tells us.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: He suggested certain firms which are prepared to take up this scheme. I have had no idea about this nor have they approached me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Has any approach been made to any of the Indian firms?

SHRI P. K. DEO: He may find out from the Railway Board.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request your guidance in the matter. Our rules are very clear that nobody should plead for a particular firm. This firm which he mentioned is a foreign firm. It is an American firm....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Nor can you plead for a particular country.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I have no knowledge at all on that. So far as self-reliance is concerned, I hope my hon. friend will agree that in all these great ventures, there is a limit to which self-reliance can be extended. There is a certain area in which we require not only foreign collaboration, but also foreign exchange.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Calcutta has been described as a city of processions, a city of nightmare. It is a city of

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

problems and communication is one of the serious problems. If one visits Calcutta during the peak hours, that is, from 9 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. and from 4 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. he will be in utter confusion; all manner of transport, buses, trams, everything are abnormally overcrowded. One cannot as certain whether the buses are moving or some human beings are floating in the air because there is so much of overcrowding. This is the position of communication in Calcutta. We are happy to learn that underground railway system is in the process of coming and will come one day. But then, about the alternative system, namely, mass rapid transit system, the hon. Minister has not spoken anything and we do not really know whether it has been abandoned or is in the process of being implemented. Is the hon. Minister in a position to give us any assurance of expeditious implementation of the underground system?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Regarding the problem of traffic in the City of Calcutta, I agree with my hon. friend and that is why we are taking up this underground railway. What he mentioned is a common scheme. Whether it will be underground or over-ground is the question to be considered. The Soviet experts' advice is that it is better to have underground rather than overground. That is why we have accepted the suggestion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The proverbial mass rapid transit system of Calcutta is like the proverbial car. The little baby car is waiting for Baba to grow up, and the mass rapid transit system of Calcutta is waiting for big brother's approval. My own information is that the Soviets are anxious to help in giving their expertise as well as their technical assistance for this particular project, but are not willing to finance it and give the aid that the hon. Minister is looking for. Apart from what he has said namely that it has not become non-available, which is a very devious way of saying that it is not yet available and that they will continue their efforts to make it available even if it takes them the next twenty years to do it, what I want to know from the hon. Minister is this :—Is this project entirely dependent upon the Soviets' giving us financial aid in foreign exchange or is this merely one method of financing it, and if the Soviets will not give it, will he find some other way of getting the foreign exchane to finance the railway? In other words, is his decision in principle to go ahead with the scheme or is it entirely hinging on Soviet aid?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: So far as his information is concerned, I am happy to know that my hon. friend is in touch with the Soviet administration.

SHRI RANEN SEN (Barasat): Through somebody else.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Through Shri S.M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Through the Americans.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I agree that this scheme is taken on its own merit. The foreign exchange help and the foreign expertise availability is in order to help the scheme which we have accepted. Therefore, it is no use making a distinction between the help required and the basis of the scheme itself. My hon. friend need not have any anxiety. The idea is to implement a scheme in all sincerity and with all speed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It will go as an undertaking given in Parliament. It will go to the Assurances Committee of Parliament.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister's replies could not satisfy me. While I appreciate his idea that in Calcutta there will be an underground railway, I am afraid I would have to make my own observations. It is inadequately appreciated that the traffic problem in Calcutta today is one of the prime reasons for the social tensions in society. The hon. Minister has not appreciated that. Had he appreciated, he would not have said that some of the railway officers or railway experts, probably the officers of the Railway Board are not very much willing to have consultancy from our own men, but they want the consultancy also to be imported from Soviet Union; there is nothing harmful in it; but if it is a fact that consultancy from Indian experts is available, and it has already been opined even by the Soviet experts that in India there are enough consultancy firms available with whose assistance this project can be implemented—

and they have submitted a blueprint also—I do not understand how the Railway Minister can say that we are to secure this consultancy and also seek financial assistance from the Soviet Union and so on. I would ask the hon. Minister to study the problem in Calcutta, particularly, the chaotic traffic problem. I would like to know whether he has considered the fact that in a recent study it has been revealed that in the course of another five years, that is, by 1976, the Calcutta traffic problem will be doubled or almost go up by 130 per cent and it has been stated in specific terms that whereas nowadays there are 530 million trips a day in the course of this whole year it will go up about 280 million trips? See the vastness and the gigantic nature of the problem. You can imagine how much it will go up by 1976. The hon. Minister says that by October they will clear the project and they will certainly take it up. But I would submit that these are only piece-meal measures. The original plan was that there should be a suburban dispersal line and along with that there should also be a mass rapid transit system.

Now suddenly in 1970 while the bubget sanctioned was for some Rs. 38,000, the whole scheme was scuttled. Shri Nanda said on 24th April, 1970 that the suburban dispersal line would not solve the problem and something else should be done. But originally it was said that the suburban dispersal line along with a mass rapid transport system, either an elevated railway or an underground railway, should be there to meet the problem of intracity traffic.

Now the hon. Minister comes only to the question of intra-city traffic, not about the suburban dispersal line, that is, to serve those commuters who come from the outskirts of Calcutta to the heart of the city. He is dealing only with the intra-city traffic problem.

It is good that the hon. Minister is very firm and committed to the idea of a tube railway, that it should be constructed by help from whatever source possible. But at the same time, I would appeal to him not to scuttle the whole idea of the circular railway or suburban dispersal line, because both are necessary, one complementing the other. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of the railway officers and railway experts are not in favour of obtaining consultancy from within the country when it is available? Is it a fact that there is a strong lobby among railway officers, among the members of the Railway Board that no traffic problem of Calcutta, particularly the underground railway line and the suburban dispersal line, should be solved? Is it also true that in view of this hostile attitude of the Railway Board, two officers who are experts in the Calcutta traffic problem, particularly the tube railway problem, have, as reported in the press, been transferred? If so, why? I want clear answers to all these questions.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: So far as the traffic problem is concerned, it is common ground between the hon. member and myself that there is a great need to relieve it by some such system. I do not accept his charge that the Railway Board is in the way or is hostile. For all I know, I discuss with them daily and they are as earnest as my hon. friend to implement the scheme.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: What is the opinion of the railway experts?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: In fact, the two officers who were transferred from Calcutta to some other place are not experts. They are merely civil engineers who were associated with the Study Team.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What is the definition of 'experts'? Are engineers not experts?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: My hon. friend will see that this is a new project we are undertaking, that is, the underground railway. As I have already said, we have not constructed any such underground railway earlier. Therefore, the assistance of people who have got experience of constructing such projects is required.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We have got experience; we remained underground for many years.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: So far as the availability of consultancy in India is concerned, I do not share the optimism of my hon. friend. If at all there is any expertise, it is only in the Railway Board. I have not had the benefit of knowing any private company which has done this work in this country. I have not come across any firm in India which has done this work and which has gained expertise and experience in this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Marxist Party?

12.28 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE RECEIPTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Central Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts for the year 1969-70, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—694/71].

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF DDA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1969-70 under section 26 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—695/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Twelfth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 946 in Gazette of India, dated the 19th June, 1971.

(ii) The Tenth Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in notification No. G.S.R. 948 in Gazette of India, dated the 19th June, 1971.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 949 in Gazette of India, dated the 19th June, 1971. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—696/71].

MYSORE FIRE FORCE (MAINTENANCE OF DISCIPLINE AND REMOVAL FROM SERVICE) RULES

SHRI MOHSIN: On behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Mysore Fire Force (Maintenance of Discipline and Removal from Service) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 203 in Mysore Gazette, dated the 1st July, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 39 of the Mysore Fire Force Act, 1964, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—697/71]

(2) A statement explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Notification could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—698/71].

MR. SPEAKER: When the Minister is laying papers on the Table on behalf of another Minister, I should be informed beforehand. We have to make adjustments here. I have to remind Ministers every day about it.

BOMBAY CINEMA (GUJARAT FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, MYSORE CINEMAS (REGULATION) RULES, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Bombay Cinema (Gujarat First Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GH/G/63/BCR—3270/7291 in Gujarat Government Gazette, dated the 1st May, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Bombay Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1953, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation, dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. *See* LT—699/71].

(2) (i) A copy of the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1971, published

in Notification No. G.S.R. 72 in Mysore Gazette, dated the 10th March, 1971, under section 22 of the Mysore Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1964, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation, dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—700/71].

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Notification could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—702/71].

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—701/71].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF TEXTILES COMMITTEE ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :

I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—703/71].

(2) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Rubber Board for the year 1969-70 along with the statement of Accounts. (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—701/71].

(3) (i) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Tea Board for the year 1968-69 along with the statement of Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—705/71].

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for delay in laying the above Audit Report and also the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the Audit Report could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—706/71].

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12.30 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1971-72-(*Contd.*)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 36, 37 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, for which we may have three hours.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

We are going to apply the guillotine to all the Demands at 6 p.m. There is no way under the rules to avoid it. That is why I was pressing Members not to demand further extension of time. The Business Advisory Committee had fixed up the programme and we are coming to the end of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why don't you guillotine the Finance Bill ?

MR. SPEAKER : If your time comes, it will be done like that.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

DEMAND NO. 36—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,81,000 including the sum already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning".

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMAND No. 37—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,59,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'".

DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,87,54,000 including the sums already 'voted on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning."

*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission I want to speak in Bengali. We have been supplid with two annual reports. In the report relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning it has been printed on the cover page : "Swasthya Aur Parivar Niyojan Mantralaya". But in the second copy of the annual report it has been printed on the cover page : "Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development." I do not understand why Hindi is being imposed upon us in this manner. In no other annual reports I have seen the name of the Ministry in Hindi as is given in the case of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. In the first page of the annual report relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning it has been said that Shri K. K. Shah is the Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works Housing and Urban Development. It is again said that there are two Ministers of State namely, Shri B. S. Murthy and Shri Parimal Ghosh. I do not know whether these people will reply to the debate or not. Of course, these people were the ex-Ministers of this Ministry. But in no other annual report of any Ministry the names of ex-Ministers have been mentioned in this manner.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Dr. Saradish Roy has read out from the Report of 1971 itself which has been circulated to the Members, that in the English version of the Report...

DR. SARADISH ROY : Even in the Hindi version.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :...it is mentioned that Shri K. K. Shah is the Minister and Shri Parimal Ghosh and Shri B. S. Murthy are Ministers of State. This is something strange.

MR. SPEAKER : I will think over it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Who will reply ?

DR. SARADISH ROY : I will first speak on the Ministry of Works and Housing. Regarding this Ministry I shall first speak on the issue of slum clearance. In Delhi we have got DDA, we have also got a master plan for Delhi. We would have definitely supported the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, had the Urban Development programmes been carried out in the same manner in other parts of the country as it has been done in Delhi. A great portion of the Central Government money is being spent of the development of Delhi city. But it is a matter of great regret that the surrounding areas of Delhi are still undeveloped. The Central Government did not care to spend money for the development of surrounding areas of this city. In regard to Bombay city the Blitz reported twice about the slum areas there. In Calcutta Bustee areas are being demolished. Now big buildings are coming in those Bustee areas and as a result of that poor people, who usually live in the Bustee areas, have been deprived of their shelter. But on the other hand Calcutta Metropolitan Development authority has been appointed under a President's Act. Rs. 150 crores has been sanctioned for this Development authority. But the Constitution of this Development authority has not been done on democratic process ; democracy has rather been murdered there. The money sanctioned for this authority is also not being utilised properly. Some dishonesty is going on in the activities of this Development authority in regard to financial matters.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : On a point of order, Sir. Is it

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

that you wish that both the Ministries, matters should be discussed simultaneously ? The hon. Member is now speaking on the demands relating to Works and Housing, whereas I thought that your wish was that we should start with Health and Family Planning.

MR. SPEAKER : The difficulty is that I was listening first ; it was in Bengali and I missed that part. If Members speak in their own languages, I think I should also speak in Punjabi.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Speaker is not supposed to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall have to give my ruling.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : If you see the Monday's order paper, it was clearly written that both these will be discussed together.

MR. SPEAKER : Now three hours for this and two hours for that, but they will be separate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Cabinet Minister is the same ; let us discuss both... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Of course you have to do family planning in the House.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The Business Advisory Committee decided that they could be discussed together and they were listed on Manday's order paper for being discussed together. Why this departure from the decision of the Business Advisory Committee ?

MR. SPEAKER : We have enough time up to 6 'Oclock. We started at 12.30 and I think we can go up to 6 O'clock and finish both the demands separately.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Both the demands were listed for discussion together and we have therefore fixed our Speakers like that. Today at 6 O'clock all the demands are going to be guillotined ; and family planning will also be guillotined...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Together does not mean simultaneously. Time was given to each of these demands because they are entirely separate things ; they are not interlocked like health and family planning. So we thought three hours for one and two hours for the other would be all right. And we have time enough for that. (*Interruption*) Otherwise, it is very difficult for both these departments to separate the points from each other, It is for your good.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I am entirely in your hands.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : You may consult the hon. Minister; he may find it easier to reply to the Demands together.

MR. SPEAKER : But we should avoid it. In the case of the demands which are interlinked or identical or in which there is some similarity it is all right ; but these are entirely different departments. Yes. The hon. Member may proceed.

DR. SARADISH ROY : The time should be counted from now.

MR. SPEAKER : I will deduct this time which has been wasted, from Mr. Banerjee's time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have nothing to give ?

*DR. SARADISH ROY : Sir, 25 years have passed since our country became independent. But our country has not yet been able to get rid of dangerous diseases like Cholera and Smallpox. There are countries which attained independence after us and those countries have completely removed these diseases from their land. The people of our country still become victims of Cholera and Smallpox. It has been mentioned in the annual report that last year 1800 persons died of Smallpox. The report, at the same time, mentions about a number of preventive measures to Check Cholera and Smallpox but unfortuntely those preventive measures were not taken by the Government in time. Then in regard to controlling Malaria, Malaria eradication programme was undertaken by the Government. Some members of the staff were engaged for this work. But I found that the members

*The speech was continued in Bengali.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

of the staff had no enthusiasm for this work due to a fact that the malaria control programme is being extended year after year and as there is no security of service. A number of officers are also there to carry out this programme but they have been found having no interest for such a programme. The main reason for this lack of interest is that the officers are not properly equipped with all material required for doing a job of this nature. So the officers connected with the malarial control programme must be provided with all the necessary equipments. And it has become all the more essential because this malaria control programme, according to the report, has been extended up to 1975-76. It has also been mentioned in the report that there is a provision to control filaria. But it is a funny thing that, according to the report measures to control filaria will be undertaken only in urban areas. It has not been said in the report that such measures will also be undertaken in regard to rural areas.

In West Bengal and Orissa, at present, a large number of filaria cases have occurred there. Same is the case with Andhra Pradesh but the Government had done nothing substantial to prevent the spread of filaria in those States. Again, some preventive measures are also mentioned for tuberclosis and leprosy in the report. Though the price of medicine required for a T. B. patient is very cheap, yet that cheap medicine is also not made available to the patients always. The laprosy patients are also facing the same situation in regard to obtaining medicines for their disease.

The report also mentions about the good condition of some hospitals. But had there been good condition in all the hospitals in our country, we would have supported demands for grants of this Ministry. It has been mentioned in the report that the number of beds in one hospital is 670 but the number of workers there is 1150. Regarding another hospital, the report says, the number of beds there is 1270. But the number of workers in that hospital is 1655. There the bed utilisation in the first hospital is 97%. In the second hospital the bed utilisation is 98%. If this had been the condition in all other hospitals in India there would have been a cause for us to support the demands for grants for this Ministry. But if you go to Bengal you will find a different picture there. Of course, the conditions of hospitals in Delhi is something different but in Bengal most of the hospitals do not have adequate number of beds. In many hospitals there the number of beds is only 100. So this is the condition of hospitals in urban areas of Bengal But if we go to the rural areas we shall find a different picture. There are 5040 community development blocks in the rural areas. 280 hospitals in these blocks have got no doctors. 308 community development blocks have got us hospitals so far. But even in these hospitals adequate number of doctors are not there. There are some hospitals which are having only one doctor. In many hospitals medicines are also not available to the patients. The number of beds are also not adequate in many of them.

Now I shall give an example about the bad management of some hospitals. A few days ago one of our colleagues was attacked by the extremists. He received bullet injury when he was admitted in that hospital, the doctors advised for operation. The anaestheist came. But the operation could not be performed because of electricity failure. This incident took place in a hospital in Krishna Nagar. Such a situation is found in others hospitals, too. We know that many hospitals do not have their own generators. Consequently, the emergency operations cannot be performed many times because of the failure of electricity. So many patients suffer in this manner.

We know lakhs of people are dying of cancer. In Calcutta we have Chittaranjan Cancer Research Institute. But the money that has been allocated for this institute is not adequate and with that meagre allocation of money no research programme can be undertaken there.

It is a fact that our rural hospitals are not provided with adequate number of doctors. In the medical colleges in our country only 1200 students can be admitted. Apart from that the pass percentage in the medical colleges is decreasing year after year. Therefore, there is a great necessity of increasing the number of medical colleges in our country. Then I must say that sons of rich people are getting admission in some mush room medical colleges through the influence of money. Rich people in our country have got sufficient black money with them and a part of that money is being spent by the rich people to get their sons admitted to the medical colleges, although their sons may not

be duly qualified to get admission in medical colleges. So an illegal business is going on in the medical colleges in our country in this manner. The Government must do something to check this illegal business going on in mush room medical colleges. Again, I must say that more medical colleges should be set up in the country on the basis of some plan so that we can have more and more doctors for our hospitals.

The most serious problem being faced by our rural people is about drinking water. In many villages there is no facility of drinking water. In all Five Year Plans it was provided that drinking water facility could be made available to the villagers. But nothing has been done in that regard. Though there is some facility for drinking water in urban areas but that facility in not available in many villages. Consequently, the village people usually become victims of Cholera epidemic. And when that epidimic breaks out in villages it takes a serious form.

I know that our people are suffering from vitamin deficiency. In order to make up that deficiency in our people the Government has made a provision to supply nutrition tablets to our people. But those tablets should be supplied to our people in adequate quantity; otherwise the most effective persons will be our children. Due to vitamin deficiency our children may develop various types of eye diseases. Therefore Government must take necessary steps to save our children from eye diseases. Then something has been said about the medical stores in the report. But in these medical stores there is always shortage of medicines. The main reason for shortage of medicines in the medical stores is that the incharge of these medical stores do not have power to purchase medicines. The power to purchase medicines lies with the Director General of Medical Supply and Disposal. The procedure to purchase medicines is a cumbersome one. Consequently the railway department in Calcutta, who were taking medicines from these medical stores, have now decided not to take from them. We got a news to this effect. I hope the hon. Minister will throw light on that news.

The Government has also directed the Government medical stores not to manufacture certain types of medicines which the stores used to manufacture. So it is causing great inconvenience and leads to retrenchment. I hope the Government will take necessary steps in this matter.

We have CGHS scheme. Under this scheme we have grade I and grade II doctors. The grade II doctors become eligible for promotion after serving for 5 years but they are not getting their promotion in time. So the doctors have got grievances against the Government. Under the rules a promotion committee should be set up to go into the question of promotion of grade II doctors. But the grade II doctors do not get promotion to grade I even after one year when their promotion becomes due. I therefore, hope that the Government will do something to remove the grievances of Grade II Doctors.

There are many unions for medical stores but those unions have not yet been given recognition by the Government. I hope the Government will give recognition to those unions. I also know that there are some special officers in the Railway and Posts and Telegraphs Department to look after the interest of the workers. Similar special officers should be appointed for the medical departments. With these words I conclude my speech.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ban the opening of private medical colleges (3)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow the Patna Medical College to function under the Patna University (4)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over and to run Patliputra Medical College by Government (5)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check non-availability of prescribed medicines at CGHS Dispensaries at Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar and Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift CGHS Dispensary, Lodhi Road, New Delhi from Block No. 23 to somewhere near Block No. 9 (7)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide round-the-clock medical service to beneficiaries from the CGHS Dispensary at Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by 100."

[Need to check the undesirable behaviour of dispensers and other staff of CGHS Dispensaries in general and Nauroji Nagar, Netaji Nagar and Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi Dispensaries in particular (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check wastage of time of the patients by the doctors and other staff in CGHS Dispensaries in attending to their friends and relations and including in gossips with them for long hours (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of CGHS dispensary at New Rajendra Nagar, New Delhi (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint more doctors at New Rajendra Nagar CGHS dispensary in order to meet the heavy rush (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the pilferage of costly medicines from New Rajendra Nagar CGHS Dispensary (13)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the supply of medicines, not available in the dispensary immediately, to patients in minimum time in New Rajendra Nagar CGHS Dispensary (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Frequent non-availability of even ordinary medicines in New Rajendra Nagar CGHS Dispensary (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint at least one more lady doctor in New Rajendra Nagar CGHS. Dispensary (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the medical facilities to non-Government employees at New Rajendra Nagar CGHS Dispensary as is being done in some South Delhi C.G.H.S. Dispensaries (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend round the clock medical facilities in New Rajendra Nagar C.G.H.S. Dispensary (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check working in effeciency of staff in C.G.H.S. Dispensary at New Rajendra Nagar (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach B-2 block of Safdarjung Enclave to Nauroji Nagar C.G.H.S. Dispensary as in the case of B-1 and B-3 blocks of Safdarjung Enclave (20)].

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of medicines in CGHS dispensary at Patel Nagar II (40)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of medicines in CGHS dispensary at Moti Bagh II (Nanak pur (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more space for CGHS dispensary at Patel Nagar II (42)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide round the clock duty in CGHS dispensary at Patel Nagar II Moti Bagh II (Nanak pur) (43)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint more doctors at the CGHS dispensaries so that a doctor has not to attend to more than 50 patients a day (44)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open well-baby-clinics in the CGHS dispensaries of Nauroji Nagar and Lodhi Road (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply medicines to diabetic patients from CGHS dispensaries beyond the period of 3 months in the normal course (46)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-availability of medicines in R.K. Puram Sector II. and Nauroji Nagar CGHS dispensaries (47)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 1C0,"

[Non-availability of medicines in CGHS dispensary at Moti Bagh I (48)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check wastage of time of the patients by the X-Ray staff of Willingdon Hospital in attending to their friends and relations and indulging in gossips with them for long hours (49)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve working efficiency of X-Ray Department of the Willingdon Hospital (50)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the facilities for emergency service beyond the normal working hours to CGHS dispensary Nauroji Nagar,

[Dr. Laxminarain Pandey]

to cater to the needs of residents of Nauroji Nagar part of Sarojini Nagar and Safdarjung Enclave (51)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open separate dispensing counters with separate dispensers for ladies and gents patients at Lodi Road, Sarojini Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and R.K. Puram, CGHS dispensaries (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of good behaviour of the dispensers of Tilak Nagar dispensary (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to open separate dispensing counters with separate dispensers for ladies and gents patients at New Rajendra Nagar CGHS dispensary (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct surprise checks of various CGHS dispensaries by the high officials of the Directorate after short intervals to see for themselves the difficulties of the patients (55)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the supply of medicines by the staff of New Rajendra Nagar CGHS dispensary to their relations who are non-beneficiaries (56)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the pilferage of medicines by the staff of CGHS dispensary at Darya Ganj for supply to their relatives, who are non-beneficiaries (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Frequent non-availability of even ordinary medicines in CGHS dispensary at Darya Ganj (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Faimly Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint at least one more lady doctor in CGHS dispensary at Darya Ganj (59)],

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the medical facilities to non-Government employees at Darya Ganj CGHS dispensary as is being done in some South Delhi CGHS dispensaries (60)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check working in efficiency of staff CGHS dispensary at Darya Ganj (61)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give surprise checks to see that CGHS doctors posted on emergency night service are actually available for emergency service at several CGHS dispensaries (62)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of good behaviour of the dispensers at New Rajendra Nagar CGHS dispensary (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of good behaviour of dispensers and other staff of CGHS dispensary at Darya Ganj, Delhi (64)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working efficiency of CGHS dispensary at Darya Ganj (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint more doctors at Darya Ganj CGHS dispensary in order to meet the heavy rush (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check the pilferage of costly medicines from CGHS dispensary at Darya Ganj (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the supply of medicines, not available in the dispensary immediately, to patients in minimum time in Darya Ganj CGHS dispensary (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the CGHS Tilak Nagar Dispensary (No. 26) from Double Storey to Block No. 20 Tilak Nagar (69)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift CGHS dispensary from Block No. 8, Jangpura Extension to Jangpura (Bhogal) (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide funds for making available drinking water to the people of Major Bhupinder Nagar, New Delhi (71)].

DR. SARADISH ROY : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide at least one primary health centre in each Community Development Block (82)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the growth of mushroom Medical Colleges (83)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange for proper medical research facilities (84)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide maternity homes in the rural areas (85)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide Blood Bank facility at least in each sub-divisional town (86)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate financial assistance to Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Institute, Calcutta (87)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to continue the Malaria Eradication Programme thoroughly through out the country (88)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of adequate supply of anti-leprosy drugs free of charge (89)].

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

"Tha, the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take adequate measures to check the spread of filarial incidence specially in West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh (90)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide free of cost anti-tubercular drugs in required quantity to the poor and middle class people who are infected (91)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prevent food adulteration (92)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check mal-nutrition (93)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check adulteration of drugs (94)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medical and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply anti-rabies vaccine in adequate quantity in time (95)].

"That the Demand under the Head Medieal and Public Health be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide drinking water supply specially in the country side (96)].

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Linking of promotions of 82 doctor officers who have been linked with their posting outside Delhi when about 80 posts are lying vacant in Delhi (97)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to settle the issue of transfer pattern and various allowances by the Government before transferring the 82 doctors to places outside Delhi (98)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding transfer of 82 officers to place outside Delhi without regard to their qualifications and to the fact of their having been transferred to places outside Delhi earlier as well (99)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Government to allow transfer pattern Committee to work out the details of the mechanism of transfer based on a reasonable acceptable criteria (100)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding mass transfer of 82 promoted doctors without evolving details of the mechanism of transfer which was given to a transfer pattern Committee by ex-Health Minister Shri K. K. Shah (101)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to grant difficult area allowance and provide family quarters to the transfered doctors (102)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Promotion Committee of Doctors in Delhi to meet for four years (103)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding mass transfer of 82 doctors along with their delayed promotions after four years (104)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Mass transfer of 82 doctors outside Delhi in an unjust manner causing discontent and unrest among them (105)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to equip such important hospitals as Gorakhpur District Hospital and Maharajganj T.B. Hospital with up-to-date modern X-ray apparatus (106)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Complacency resulting in the re-emergence of mosquitos all over the country particularly in Maharajganj Tehsil of Gorakhpur (107)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make arrangement to fight diseases like fever and cholera etc. in flood affected areas of Gorakhpur Division where Gandak, Rapti, Sarju and all other rivers are in terrible floods (108)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

"Vasectomy operation by deceit and compulsion and by making false promises to give land to poor landless persons by Lekhpals, and other Government staff who are forced to complete minimum quota of vasectomy operations on pain of dismissal and other punishment if they fail to fulfil the target (109)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced to Re. 1."

[Birth control not by Gandhian method of birth control through self-control but destroying the child in the womb, or in embryo after self-indulgence which is destroying morality (110)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special assistance to Bihar Government for removing the shortage of drinking water in Patna town (111)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give full grants to the State Governments for the clearance of slums (112)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds to remove defects in the underground sewerage system in Patna town (113)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds to draw up a suitable scheme for the drainage of rain-water in Patna town (114)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to provide assistance for removing insanitary conditions in Patna town (115)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the rise in the prices of drugs (116)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slackness in enforcing drugs price control enactment (117)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accede to the demands of medical representatives (118)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Family Planning Scheme (119)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wasteful expenditure of crores of rupees incurred in the name of Family Planning (120)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply medicines to the patients in hospitals (121)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide meals to patients in hospitals at Government cost (122)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the complete eradication of Malaria, Cholera and other infectious diseases (123)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open centre in each district for the treatment of Polio (124)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check private practice by Government doctors (125)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a doctor in every block (126)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give larger grants to State Governments for the development of Health Schemes (127)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make adequate arrangements for the supply of medicines in hospitals (128)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Health and Family Planning be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special grant for making adequate arrangements for drinking water in Patna town (129)].

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also now before the House.

डा० कैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी; इसके पहले कि माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान मैं स्वास्थ्य संबंधी कार्यक्रमों की ओर खींचूं, मैं हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्रद्धेय उमाशंकर जी दीक्षित तथा राज्य मंत्री श्री चट्टोपाध्याय जी ने स्वास्थ्य जैसे तकनीकी और गहन विभाग का अच्छा ज्ञान प्राप्त किया है। हमें प्रश्नोत्तर काल में यह देखने को मिलता है कि यह विभाग बहुत ही सुरक्षित हाथों में दिया गया है।

श्रीमन्, स्वास्थ्य विभाग तीन मुख्य विभागों में बांटा जा सकता है। पहला तो हम किस प्रकार रोगों को रोक सकते हैं, जिसे हम प्रिवेंटिव मेडिसिन या प्राफिलेक्टिक ट्रीटमेंट कहते हैं दूसरा विभाग हम रोग को किस प्रकार ठीक कर सकते हैं, चाहे वह एलोपैथी द्वारा हो, आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति से हो, होम्योपैथिक से हो या यूनानी पद्धति से हो और तीसरा बहुत महत्व का विभाग है परिवार नियोजन। मैं यह कहने में नहीं हिचकिचाता कि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने रोगों को रोकने के लिए बहुत ही अच्छा परिश्रम किया है। करीब 12–13 साल पहले हम ने मलेरिया के निर्मूलन का राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया था। तीन वर्ष पहले देश में मलेरिया करीब करीब नहीं था। लेकिन जब से श्री लंका से, बर्मा से और अब बंगला देश से लाखों की संख्या में लोग आ रहे हैं तो हमारे इस विभाग को बड़ा सतर्क रहना चाहिए कि जो व्यक्ति भारत में आए हैं उनके खून में मलेरिया के कीटाणु हों तो वे भारत की जनता को दूषित न कर सकें। ठीक इसी प्रकार माता या स्माल पाक्स के निर्मूलन का राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम हम ने उठाया था। उसमें जितनी हमें सफलता मिलनी चाहिए थी वह सफलता नहीं मिल रही है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यही रहा है कि अभी भी गांवों में इस प्रकार की धारणा है कि चेचक या माता को रोकने के लिए टीके की आवश्यकता नहीं या टीका लगवा लेने से माता को हम क्रुद्ध करेंगे। इसलिए मेरी ऐसी प्रार्थना है और सुझाव है कि हमारे स्वास्थ्य विभाग के जो अधिकारी हैं उन्हें ज्यादा सतर्क रहना चाहिए। इस प्रकार की धारणा का हमें निर्मूलन करना चाहिए जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को हम यह बता सकें कि अगर अन्धों की संख्या इस देश में बढ़ती चली जा रही है, अगर कुरूपता बढ़ती चली जा रही है या दूसरे अंगों पर चेचक का असर होता है, तो उन लोगों को टीका लगवा कर अपने बच्चों को उनसे सुरक्षित कर लेना चाहिए। ठीक इसी प्रकार काफी अच्छा परिश्रम हमने और भी इनफेक्शस डिजीजेज के लिए किया है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकारें कुछ इस प्रकार की योजनाएं बनाती हैं लेकिन उनको कार्य रूप में परिणित करने के लिए महानगरपालिका या नगरपालिका पर डाला जाता है। मैं जानता हूं, मैं महाराष्ट्र की बात कह सकता हूं, बरसात के बाद या बरसात के शुरुआत में नदियों से पानी पीने की अभी भी जरूरत पड़ती रहती है गांवों के निवासियों को। अगर किसी भी स्रोत से हैजे के कीटाणु उस पानी में मिल जाते हैं तो हैजा काफी परिमाण में आगे बसे हुए गांवों में फैलने लग जाता है। तो मेरी ऐसी प्रार्थना थी कि अब लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कारपोरेशन ने अपनी थैली सेफ और पाइप्ड वाटर के खर्चे के लिए खोल दी है और राज्य सरकार जो काफी सतर्क है महाराष्ट्र में, मैं तो बधाई देना चाहता हूं डा० रफीक जकारिया जब अर्बन डेवलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट के मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने काफी रुपया एल आई सी से लेकर कई बड़े शहरों के अंदर, मैं तो कहूंगा कि पचास हजार चालीस हजार की नगरपालिकाओं को भी उन्होंने धन दिला कर वहां पर प्यारे वाटर सप्लाई मिल जाये ऐसी कोशिश की है, लेकिन फिर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। कालरा को रोकने के लिए जब तक हम शुद्ध पानी, सेफ वाटर न दे सकें तब तक हमें चाहिए कि राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारी और नगरपालिका के अधिकारी इतने सतर्क रहें जिस से कि आदेश देने की आवश्यक्ता न पड़े, प्रार्थना की जरूरत न पड़े, बरसात ही सिर्फ इशारा हो कि नदी के किनारों की सारी की सारी पापुलेशन को कालरा से बचाने के लिए टीके लगना तुरन्त शुरू कर दिया जाये।

[डा० कैलाश]

इसी तरह से पोलियामाइलाइटिस जो इस देश के अंदर काफी आक्रमण समय समय पर करता रहता है उसके लिए हम बन्दोबस्त तो अवश्य कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं इस बात को देख रहा हूं, मेरा ऐसा अनुभव रहा है कि बच्चों को जितनी मात्रा में और जितने बच्चों को पोलियो-माइलाइटिस का ओरल वैकसीन पिलाने का बन्दोबस्त रखा जाता है वह कम पड़ जाता है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि पोलियोमाइलाइटिस की वैकसीन जो पिलाई जाती है उसकी शायद कुछ कमी है और इसके लिए स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय और स्टेट स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय की यह जिम्मेदारी हो जाती है कि जिन बच्चों पर हमारे देश का भविष्य निर्भर करने वाला है और पोलियोमाइलाइटिस उन्हीं बच्चों पर आक्रमण करता है जो सुन्दर होते हैं और जो होनहार होते हैं, तो उन बच्चों को इस से बचाने के लिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हमारे पास पोलियोमाइलाइटिस को रोकने के लिए जो तरीका है उसको हम काफी परिमाण में मांगा कर इसे रोकने की कोशिश करें। इसी प्रकार टिटनस, डिफ्थीरिया और हूपिंग कफ यह तीन भी ऐसी बीमारियां हैं, इन में हमें टिटनस के ऊपर अभी तक कोई सक्सेस नहीं हुई है, इस पर हम हावी नहीं हो सके हैं, इसलिए हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा कि टिटनस हो ही नहीं। इस के लिए जो प्रबन्ध किया जाता है मैं देखता हूं कि बहुत से अस्पतालों के अंदर चाहे वह नगरपालिका के हो चाहे राज्य सरकार के हों वहां पर टिटनस के इंजेक्शन पूरे परिमाण में नहीं मिल पाते। हो सकता है कि डाक्टरों की लापरवाही से भी चोट लगने पर टिटनस का इंजेक्शन शायद न दिया जाता हो। लेकिन अगर इस प्रकार की बीमारी टिटनस जिसे धनुर्वाय कहते हैं बहुत परसेंटेज में जिसमें लोग मरते हैं, इसके इंजेक्शन काफी परिमाण में कहीं न हों तो उसके लिए इंतजाम होना चाहिए।

टी० बी० की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है जिस को रोका जा सकता है और रोकने के लिए हम ने बी सी जी वैकसिनेशन का काफी दिनों से प्रयोग किया है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालयों की होती है। राज्य सरकार के अधिकारी मेरी ऐसी मान्यता है शायद इसका इतना प्रचार और प्रसार उन लोगों में नहीं कर पाए हैं जिनकी कि आमदनी कम है और जिनके कि ऊपर टी बी का ज्यादा असर होता है या बी सी जी का टीका समय पर नहीं लगाया जाता। हो सकता है कि जनता में इसका प्रचार भी पूरी तरह से न हुआ हो या जनता इसके लायक न हो, पाई हो, परन्तु बी० सी० जी० से टी० बी० रोका जा सकता है। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि बी० सी० जी० वैक्सीनेशन जो टी० बी० रोकने के लिए काफी कुशल उपाय है, उसकी तरफ हमें पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

13·00 hrs.

लैप्रोसी, जिसे हम कुष्ठ रोग कहते हैं, हमारे देश में काफी फैल रहा है, आज देश में 17 लाख व्यक्ति इस रोग से दूषित हैं। लैप्रोसी को ठीक करने के लिये हमारे पास ऐसी औषधियां हैं, जिनसे देश से लैप्रोसी ठीक हो जाती है, लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि कुष्ठ रोग को जानने के लिये हमारे पास अनुसन्धानशालायें बहुत कम हैं। बम्बई में औकवर्थ लैप्रसी होम एक ही संस्था है, सारे बम्बई जिस की पापुलेशन 55–60 लाख के करीब है जहां कुष्ठ रोग है या नहीं इसकी जांच की जाती है। वहां पर एक ही ऐसा अस्पताल है जहां पर ऐसे हर व्यक्ति को जाना चाहिए जिनके बारे में शक हो कि उन्हें कुष्ठ रोग है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब 50–55 लाख पर एक अस्पताल हो जहां इस प्रकार के रोगियों को रखा जाता है तो मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूं कि हम इस कुष्ठ रोग को, जो पूरी तरह से ठीक हो सकता है, किस प्रकार से उस को रोक सकेंगे। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमें इस प्रकार के सैन्टर्स और अनुसन्धानशालायें जगह जगह पर खोलनी चाहिये, ताकि लैप्रसी को प्रारम्भिक स्टेज पर ही रोका जा सके और जल्दी ठीक किया जा सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1969-70 में हमने एक एक्ट पास किया था, उस एक्ट के जरिये हमने तय किया था कि सैन्ट्रल कान्सिल आफ इण्डियन मैडिसिन एण्ड होमियोपैथो बनाई जाय । आप की रिपोर्ट में इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा गया है कि हम उस ओर कदम उठा रहे हैं । करीब-करीब एक वर्ष होने को आ गया, लेकिन अभी तक इस कान्सिल का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सका है । रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया है कि हम आयुर्वेद की औषधियों का स्टैण्डर्डाइजेशन कर देना चाहते हैं, उनकी मात्रा निश्चित कर देना चाहते हैं, उनके फारमूले निश्चित कर देना चाहते हैं तथा इस के लिये हम ने 9 केन्द्र बनाये हैं । एक-एक केन्द्र हम ने यूनानी और सिद्ध के लिये भी बनाया है । अच्छा होता अगर इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा जाता कि हम ने 1969 से लेकर अब तक– या यों कहिये कि हम ने अक्तूबर,1969 से लेकर अब तक—कितना काम किया है, कितनी औषधियों का इस तरह से स्टैंडर्डाइजेशन कर दिया है ।

क्लिनिकल रिसर्च-इन-आयुर्वेद एक बहुत अच्छी पद्धति रही है । हम प्राय: जानवरों पर औषधियों का असर देखते हैं, यदि अस्पतालों में रोगियों को आयुर्वेद औषधियां दे कर उनका प्रभाव देखा जाय तो वह बहुत लाभकारी सिद्ध हो सकते हैं । बहुत से सिद्ध फारमूले ऐसे हैं जिन में नुकसान नहीं हो सकता है, उन औषधियों का प्रभाव रोगियों पर देखा जा सकता है । क्लिनिकल रिसर्च की महत्ता आज सारे संसार में बढ़ रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्लिनिकल रिसर्च–इन–आयुर्वेद का जो काम हम ने शुरू किया था, उसके लिये काफी रुपया भी रखा गया था, उसके क्या परिणाम निकले, उस क्षेत्र में कितना काम हुआ है ?

एक बात आयुर्वेद के विषय में और कहना चाहता हूं । यद्यपि मैं स्वयं एलोपैथी का स्नातक हूं, लेकिन आयुर्वेद से मेरा काफी अच्छा सम्बन्ध रखा है, उसके प्रति मैं काफी भक्ति रखता हूं । आयुर्वेद इस देश की वह खान है, जिसके द्वारा सिर्फ रोग को ठीक ही नहीं किया जा सकता, बल्कि रोग को रोका भी जा सकता है । इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस शास्त्र की हमारी जो पुस्तकें हैं, जो पाण्डुलिपि रूप में रह गई हैं, हस्त-लिखित रूप में रह गई हैं उनको शीघ्र छापा जाय । स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने इस काम के लिये भी काफी रुपया रखा था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वे पुस्तकें कहां छप रही हैं, कितने भाग छप चुके हैं और उनका क्या उपयोग होने जा रहा है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि "आयुर्वेद भिषक संहिता" और "सिद्ध भिषक संहिता" बनाने का जो काम शुरू किया गया था, वह किस ओर जा रहा है ?

हमेशा यहां पर कहा जाता है कि प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैन्टर्स गावों में गांव की सेवा के लिये शुरू किये गये हैं । जब ये सैन्टर्स शुरू किये गये थे, तब "यूनिसेफ" ने उसमें काफी मदद की थी, लेकिन उस समय युनीसेफ ने एक ऐसा कायदा या बंधन डाला था कि जब तक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर पर एम० बी० बी० एस० डाक्टर नहीं होगा, तब तक "यूनीसेफ" मदद नहीं कर सकेगी । अध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 साल के बाद अब मैं ऐसा मानता हूं कि यह दृष्टिकोण बदल दिया जाना चाहिए । आज भी रात–दिन हम यह सुनते रहते हैं कि गांवों में स्वास्थ्य सेवा नहीं के बराबर है, मंत्री गण और कार्यकर्त्ता सब इस की चर्चा करते हैं तो हमें उस दृष्टिकोण को बदल देना चाहिए । आयुर्वेद के फिजीशियन्ज और होमियोपैथी के फिजीशियन्ज को उस काम पर क्यों नहीं लिया जा सकता है ।

एक कल्पना श्री के० के० शाह साहब ने शुरू की थी-उन्होंने कुछ मोबाइल अस्पताल शुरू किये थे । पांच मैडिकल कालिजों के अंतर्गत इस योजना को शुरू किया गया, प्रत्येक मैडिकल कालिज के क्षेत्र में जितने गांव आते हैं, उनमें जा कर ये चलते फिरते अस्पताल सेवा करते रहते हैं । इस वर्ष में भी आप इस तरह के अस्पताल खोलने जा रहे हैं या नहीं–आप की रिपोर्ट से कुछ मालूम नहीं होता । मैं चाहता हूं

[डा० कैलाश]

कि आप इस के बारे में बतलायें कि इस साल भी आप पांच या दस मोबाइल अस्पताल खोलने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

विनीरियल डिसीजज के बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। इस तरफ भी हमें बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। इस का असर इस देश में तो पड़ा ही है, लेकिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भी इसका बहुत बुरा असर पड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे सब अस्पतालों में इसके लिये अलग से डिपार्टमेंट खोले जायं।

ट्रोकोमा की तरफ भी आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। यह ऐसा रोग है जिसमें आंखों के अन्दर प्रलकों के अन्दर दाने पड़ जाते हैं। सरकार को नेत्र विभाग में इस बीमारी को रोकने तथा ठीक करने का प्रबंध करना चाहिये, जिस से दृष्टि कमजोर हो जाती है।

कैन्सर भी ऐसा रोग है जिसकी वजह से काफी लोग ग्रसित हैं। देश में इस रोग के डिटेक्शन सेन्टर्स की बहुत जरूरत है। टाटा मैमोरियल इंस्टीट्यूट की तरफ से डा० जस्सावाला ने एक ऐसा सेन्टर बम्बई में शुरू किया था। मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारे केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय या राज्य स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय का आशीर्वाद उसको मिला है या नहीं मिला है। प्रायः इस किस्म के सेन्टर्स खुल तो जाते हैं, लेकिन दो-चार-छः महीने या साल भर के बाद बन्द हो जाते हैं, चाहे उनके पास डाक्टर की कमी रही हो या रुपयों की कमी रही हो। लेकिन जब कैन्सर रोका जा सकता है, तो मैं चाहता हूं कि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय इस तरफ ध्यान दे। दुःख की बात यह है कि कैन्सर हो जाने के बाद लोगों को कलकत्ता, पटना, बम्बई, मद्रास, वैलोर जैसी जगहों पर जाना पड़ता है। ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं की जाती कि हम जगह जगह पर कैन्सर के रोगों के इलाज के लिये पूरा बन्दोबस्त करें, जब कि कोलम्बो प्लान के अन्तर्गत हमें इसके लिये काफी अच्छा इक्विपमेन्ट मिल सकता है अर्थात् कोबाल्ट ट्रीटमेन्ट की पूरी व्यवस्था हो सकती है। आज तीन-तीन, चार-चार व्यक्तियों को दो-दो हजार मील दूर मरीज को लेकर जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन इस की तरफ हम ने कभी भी ध्यान नहीं दिया।

मेंटल डिसीजिज भी हमारे यहां काफी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मैन्टल हास्पिटल्ज भी हमारे यहां बहुत कम हैं, जो हैं वे ठीक से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं देख रहा हूं कि बहुत सी ऐसी दवाइयां जोकि इस देश में नहीं बनती हैं और जिनके ऊपर मनुष्य की जिन्दगी का दारोमदार होता है—उदाहरण के रूप में मैं इंसुलीन को बता रहा हूं—वह नहीं मिल पाती है। ज्यादा दाम देने के बाद ही मिलती है। मैं नहीं जानता कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में उसको यहां पर क्यों नहीं मंगाया जाता। फारेन एक्सचेंज की बात की जाती है लेकिन व्यक्ति से बढ़कर फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए माननीय मन्त्री जी से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो लाइफ सेविंग ड्रग्ज हैं उनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में यहां पर उपलब्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

जहां तक न्यूट्रिशन प्रोग्राम का सम्बन्ध है, मैं नहीं जानता कि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय इसका प्रबन्ध करता है या एजूकेशन डिपार्टमेन्ट करता है लेकिन हमारे देश के बच्चों और उन गर्भवती माताओं पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इस सिलसिले में केयर जैसी संस्था मदद के लिए आती है लेकिन बड़े दुःख की बात है कि राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा काम नहीं कर रही हैं।

इसी प्रकार फूड एडल्ट्रेशन के सम्बन्ध में मैं बहुत कुछ बोलना चाहता था। आज खाने की चीजों में बहुत ही ज्यादा मिलावट हो रही है, इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री जी को सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्यों न इसके लिए अधिक दण्ड देने वाले नियम बनाये जायें ताकि इस चीज को पूरी तरह से कन्ट्रोल किया जा सके।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा कि मिल मजदूरों के लिए ई० एस० आई० एस० का एक बड़ा आर्गेनाइजेशन काम कर रहा है लेकिन

उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी हमारे लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर है। मैंने खाडिलकर जी से क्या बात की उसको तो यहां पर कहूंगा नहीं लेकिन यह बात सच है कि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत अस्पतालों में किस प्रकार से रोगियों पर ध्यान दिया जाये उसकी जिम्मेदारी लेबर डिपार्टमेन्ट नहीं ले पा रहा है और उन रोगियों की अच्छी तरह से देख-भाल नहीं हो पा रही है। इसलिए यह स्कीम जिसमें हम बीमा किये गये मजदूर रोगियों से पैसा लेकर उनका इलाज कर रहे हैं यदि स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय के पास यह विभाग आ जाये, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (जहानाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा कि नागरिकों की स्वास्थ्य रक्षा के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था होना जरूरी है। आज इतने बर्षों के बाद भी 5,70,000 गांवों में से करीब 60,000 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी के लिए गांव वालों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

पानी की कमी के साथ साथ, गांवों में डाक्टरों की भी कमी है। 1,05,000 रजिस्टर्ड डाक्टरों में से तीन चौथाई डाक्टर शहरों में पाये जाते हैं और एक चौथाई गांवों में जब कि इस देश की 80 फी-सदी आबादी गांवों में रहती है। गांवों और शहरों के बीच यह जो अन्तर है उसको जल्दी से जल्दी दूर करना चाहिए। आज की स्थिति में प्रमुखता शहरों को दी गई है और देहातों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जब हमारे देश के 80 फी-सदी लोग देहातों में बसते हैं तो उनकी ओर भी स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री का ध्यान जाना लाजमी हो जाता है। झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले उन गरीब लोगों के इलाज की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। सरकार को ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि डाक्टरों के लिए पढ़ाई खत्म करने के बाद कुछ समय के लिए गांवों में रहना अनिवार्य हो। पहले ऐसी बात सुनने में आई थी कि मेडिकल कालेजेज से डाक्टरी पास करने के बाद जो निकलेंगे उनको तीन या चार साल पहले देहाती एरिया में प्रैक्टिस करने का मौका दिया जायेगा और उसके बाद ही कहीं और जा सकेंगे तो उस व्यवस्था को सख्ती के साथ लागू करना चाहिए ताकि वे देहातों में घूम कर कुछ अनुभव प्राप्त कर सकें तथा वहां की जनता को भी लाभ पहुंचा सकें।

सरकारी अस्पतालों में डाक्टरों और नर्सों की इतनी कमी है कि मरीज के भर्ती होने पर मरीज की देख-भाल करने वाले घर के लोग भी आधे मरीज बन जाते हैं। अस्पताल के बाहरी विभाग में मरीज परेशान हो जाते हैं। अपनी परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए ही डाक्टरों के पास मजबूरी में लोग जाते हैं। चार सौ प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर्स ऐसे हैं जहां डाक्टरों के निवास स्थानों में पानी और बिजली की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और तीन सौ प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर्स ऐसे हैं जहां डाक्टर नहीं है और दूसरों में बहुतसी सुविधायें नहीं हैं। इन तमाम बातों पर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

डाक्टरों की फीस हर साल बढ़ती चली जाती है। इसी प्रकार दवाइयों की कीमतों में भी हर साल बढ़ती होती दिखाई पड़ती है। बड़े बड़े शहरों में मध्यम वर्ग के लोग न तो उन कीमती दवाइयों को खरीद ही सकते हैं और न अपना इलाज ही करा सकते हैं जहां तक सी० एच० एस० के द्वारा इलाज का सम्बन्ध है वहां पर अक्सर कीमती दवाइयां नहीं मिलती हैं और कहीं बहुत सी दवाइयां ऐसी हैं जिनमें मिलावट होती है। नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के द्वारा दवाइयों के 14 सैम्पुल्स लिए गए थे जिनमें से 5 में मिलावट पाई गई। इसी प्रकार और स्थानों पर जिला अस्पतालों में किस तरह की दवाइयां आती होंगी, यह सोचने की बात है। किसी भी अस्पताल में चले जाइये आप देखेंगे कि मरीज को ढाई घंटे या उससे ज्यादा तो केवल चक्कर लगाने में निकल जाते हैं और तब कहीं जाकर डाक्टर के पास तक पहुंच पाता है। इस तरह से जिन रोगियों की हालत खराब होती है उनकी हालत

[श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह]

इधर उधर दौड़ने में और भी ज्यादा खराब हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि अस्पतालों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जैसे ही कोई रोगी वहां पर पहुंचे तत्काल उसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। ऐसा न होने से आज अस्पतालों में हजारों मरीज जिनके पास पैसा नहीं होता, जिनकी कोई पैरवी करने वाला नहीं होता अपनी जान से हाथ धो बैठते हैं। ऐसे लोगों की तरफ भी मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं।

मलेरिया को समाप्त करने की योजना है कि सन् 1975 तक मलेरिया समाप्त हो जायेगा लेकिन आज शहरों की जो सफाई का हाल है उससे तो यही लगता है कि अभी कई साल लगेंगे। नयी दिल्ली में भी आज मक्खियां और मच्छरों की आवादी बढ़ रही है और इस ओर अधिकारियों ने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो यहां के निवासियों के लिए हमेशा के लिए एक समस्या बन जायेगी। पिछले वर्ष बजट में 5 करोड़ रुपया 20 लाख आदिवासी बच्चों और शहरों की गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले बच्चों को अच्छी ताकतवर खूराक देने के लिए रखा गया था लेकिन मार्च, 1971 तक सिर्फ 6,50,000 बच्चों को ही इस योजना से कुछ लाभ हुआ है। इसके अलावा यह योजना सब इलाकों में ठीक तरह से लागू नहीं की गई है। पूर्वी बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, असम और बंगाल में इस योजना से बच्चों को बहुत ही कम लाभ हुआ है। अन्य योजनाओं की तरह इस योजना से भी कोई लाभ आम जनता को नहीं हुआ है, यह योजना लाभप्रद नहीं हो सकी है। फाइलेरिया का खतरा बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं उड़ीसा में आज भी मौजूद है, और खासकर बिहार के गया जिले में यह रोग अधिक है। गया जिले के अन्दर फाइलेरिया की ऐसी बीमारी बढ़ गयी है कि लगातार कई सालों से हर घर में कोई न कोई आदमी इस बीमारी का शिकार है। किसी का पांव फूला है, तो किसी का हाथ। केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे यहां कहावत है कि गया में फाइलेरिया, मच्छर और वकील बहुत अधिक पाये जाते हैं। इस बीमारी के उचित इलाज की ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

1955 से 1958 में किये गये राष्ट्रीय क्षय रोग सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि भारत में लगभग 1.5 प्रतिशत आबादी फेफड़े के सक्रिय क्षय रोग (टी०बी०) से पीड़ित हैं। इसी प्रकार कैंसर औरकुष्ठ रोग से लोग पीड़ित हैं। आप किसी भी सार्वजनिक स्थान पर चले जायें, किसी रेलवे स्टेशन या ऐसे रास्ते पर जाइए जहां से लोग गुजरते हैं तो आप पायेंगे कि हजारों कुष्ठ रोगी इस बीमारी से पीड़ित हैं। लेकिन आज तक केन्द्रीय मंत्री का ध्यान उस ओर नहीं गया है। हम चाहते हैं कि हर जिले में एक ऐसा सेन्टर बनाया जाय जहां पर कि कुष्ठ रोग से बचने के लिये इस रोग से पीड़ित लोगों को एक जगह इकट्ठा किया जा सके। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, बंगाल और दिल्ली के इलाके में जहां कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री स्वयं रहते हैं, अपने बंगले से बाहर निकलने पर देखा होगा कि कुष्ठ व्याधि बड़े पैमाने पर फैल रही है।

बिहार प्रान्त के गया, रांची, पटना तथा अन्य दूसरे शहरों में क्षय रोग के इलाज की व्यवस्था की जाय जिस से वहां लोगों का सही ढंग के इलाज हो सके। यह छुआछूत की बीमारी फैल न सके इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि ऐसे रोगियों को एक जगह एकत्र किया जाय और उनकी दवादारू पर उचित खर्च किया जाय। लेकिन उधर खर्च न करके खर्च किया जाता है फैमिली प्लानिंग के नाम पर और लोगों को ठगा जाता है।

परिवार नियोजन विभाग हरएक साल संगीत नाटक के लिये लाखों रु० खर्च करता है। इस का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। सूचना प्रसार मंत्रालय में एक संगीत नाटक कक्ष है। यहां का डायरेक्टर इस पैसे का दुरुपयोग कर रहा है। अभी यह मामला पकड़ा गया है। वह केन्द्रीय जांच आयोग के पास पड़ा हुआ है। इसमें इर्विन अस्पताल के नर्सिंग सुपरिन्टेंडेंट के जाली हस्ताक्षर

बना कर इस संगीत नाटक के डायरेक्टर ने जालसाजी का काम किया है। केन्द्रीय जांच आयोग ने यह आरोप साबित कर दिया है। इस में दो अधिकारी फंसे हुए हैं। एक का नाम है........**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो इस सदन का सदस्य नहीं है, उसका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए। यह रेकार्ड में नहीं जायेगा।

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : किस अधिकारी के बारे में माननीय सदस्य बात कर रहे हैं?

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : परिवार नियोजन की एक शाखा हैदराबाद में भी है जिसकी एक कलाकार ने 14 अप्रैल, 1971 को आत्महत्या की।

दिल्ली में भी ऐसा ही एक मामला हुआ है दो सप्ताह पहले जिसमें इसी डायरेक्टर ने फिमेल आर्टिस्ट के साथ बलात्कार किया था। पता नहीं क्यों उच्च अधिकारियों ने इनको नहीं हटाया। इनके ऊपर संसद् में पहले बहुत बहस हुई है। उस समय में श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह ने वायदा किया था कि वे उस को हटा देंगे। लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं हट सके।

अब चूंकि घंटी बज गयी है, इसलिये अधिक न कह कर अन्त में यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गया जिले में जहानाबाद सब-डिवीजन है। वहां एक अस्पताल है लेकिन वहां पर 5 बेड नहीं हैं। रोजाना पचासों रोगी आते हैं। उनके रहने की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। अस्पताल की इमारत भी खस्ता हालत में है, मालूम नहीं किस जमाने की बनी है। एक दफा मरीज वहां दब कर मर गये थे। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि उस अस्पताल की इमारत की उचित व्यवस्था की जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये आपकी पार्टी का 8 मिनट का कोटा था लेकिन माननीय सदस्य 16 मिनट से भी ऊपर चले गये। मैं आपका समय दूसरी डिमान्ड में से काटूंगा।

SHRI Y. B. MAHAJAN (Buldana) : Mr. Speaker, Sir India was the first country to adopt family planning as a national programme. The objectives of this programme are two : first to promote the growth of the family as a unit of society in a manner which will contribute to its economic, social and cultural development, and second to stabilise the growth of population at about 7 million per annum as against the present increase of 13 to 14 million.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When we adopted economic planning, we naturally thought of adopting population control also. But it took some time to adopt this programme. We began to take it seriously from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan.

In the Third Plan we spent about Rs. 25 crores on it and in the Fourth Plan we are giving to it the highest priority which it deserves, and therefore we have allocated Rs. 315 crores for this purpose.

During the last 15 years we have organised a number of health centres and sub-centres and trained thousands of technicians in this field and carried the propaganda right to the villages in the country. In this connection, the Divisions of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, namely in the All India Radio, field publicity, audiovisual publicity, the Films Division, the Song and Drama Division, all these have co-operated and have rendered yeoman's service.

This Department has done excellent work, but in spite of it we find that we have not been able to make any impression on the rate of growth of our population. In 1961 the population was increasing at the rate of 2.1 per cent per annum, but according to the latest census it has been increasing at the rate of 2.5 per cent per annum. That is, all the tremendous efforts that we have put in has hardly had any effect in reducing the rate of growth of our population.

**Not recorded

[Shri Y. B. Mahajan]

In this respect we find from the Report that during the last four years our success has been gradually diminishing. The curve of our performance is sloping downwards. In 1966-67 there were 0.8 million sterilisation, in 1967-68 1.8 millions, in 1968-69 1.65 millions and in 1969-70 about 1.48 millions. That is, every year the number of sterilisations has been going down. It is said in the Report that 8.6 per cent of couples of reproductive age have been protected by different methods of family planning, but I think it is necessary to put in much greater effort and re-orient it particularly in two directions. I think it is necessary to make our programmes still more intensive, to see that our workers approach every married couple. Secondly, it is necessary that our programme and propaganda must be concentrated in those areas where there is the greatest need. We find today that the middle and upper classes easily take to family planning, but our workers are not successful in reaching families of poorer sections of the community which have eight or ten children each.

Thirdly, I believe that if we involve the village leadership in this work, we will be more successful. I say this from our experience in my district where we adopted certain villages on behalf of the Bharat Krishi Samaj and carried on intensive work. We saw to it that the leaders in the villages were involved in the programme and we found that the percentage of people who took to sterilisation had gone up to 21 per cent of the reproductive couples and in all forty eight per cent had taken to family planning as a way of life.

If our programme can be oriented in these directions, I think it will be more successful. Our economic planning cannot succeed unless we are successful in population planning, and therefore the success of the population planning or family planning is the basis of our economic prosperity.

*SHRI SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to place before the House a few suggestions during the course of the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Health and Family Planning.

Sir, for public health programmes in the First Five Year Plan the allocation was Rs. 90.20 crores in the Second Five Year Plan Rs. 146 crores and in the Third Five Year Plan Rs. 209 crores. In the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 435 crores has been allocated for public health programmes. In the total outlay of Rs. 24882 crores for the Fourth Plan, when I see such a meagre sum for this important and essential activity of the Government, I am reminded of a Tamil proverb which means that *Halua* is offered to a hungry elephant.

It is acknowledged by all sides that the vast majority of poor people living in rural areas are lacking in proper and adequate medical facilities. In the Budget of 1971-72 the Centre has provided a sum of Rs. 51 crores for public health. You are aware, Sir, that there are 5092 Primary Health Centres in our country, out of which 3182 Centres have only one Doctor. The sub-centres number about 28139. We have more than 5 lakhs of villages and 80% of our population lives in these villages. It is time that we dispassionately deliberate whether dozens of crores of people living in utter penury in rural areas will be able to get adequate medical attention from these Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres.

I am aware that providing proper medical facilities to millions of poor people of our country is a gigantic problem. But, in Taluk Centres and in District Headquarters, we find numerous nursing homes with 50,100 and 200 beds and with all modern amenities. Prominent medical practitioners have invested lakhs of rupees in these nursing homes and they also have a battery of qulified Doctors to assist them. It will not be an exaggeration to say that they are minting money and that their annual income may average to some lakhs of rupees. It goes without saying that only the rich people and the so-called upper middle class get all the medical attention required as they alone can afford to visit such nursing homes. The poor people, the labourers and the workers and the downtrodden including Harijans have entirely to depend upon the tender mercies of Government hospitals. Should I bring to your notice, Sir, that the institutional set-up of the Government is inadequate to look after the medical needs of millions of our unfortunate brethren? If you care to visit the Government hospital at Madras, you will find that it is so overcrowded that the sick are

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

lying on the floor on both sides of a cot. We cannot gloat over the setting up some Primary Health Centres and Hospitals because our population has gone up manifold and the Government's set-up can cater only to a negligible proportion of our population.

We have now 5-year M. B. B. S. course followed by one year in training as Surgeon before medical degree is awarded. It is to be understood that public money, collected in the form of taxes from all people, to the tune of Rs. 30,000 is spent on each medical student before he becomes a Doctor. It is also to be admitted that he spends Rs. 50,000 from his family fortune before completing the 6-year medical course. So it is natural for him to think of recuperating the money invested in him as early as possible. You cannot expect him to renounce all his ambitions and to serve the poor people living in remote villages, where he cannot get residential accommodation, recreational avenues and even his primary needs like drinking water. I would suggest that the Government should formulate a scheme for awarding a degree or Diploma after imparting training for a period of 12 months or eighteen months in Siddha, Homoeopathy and Unani. Then, they should be made to work in rural areas in institutions set up by the Government on a salary of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 per month. Here, we have to bear in mind that for minor illnesses like sore-eyes, fever and other body pains, where the question of any operation does not arise, the attention of an M. B. B. S. qualified Doctor is not necessary. These ailments can be conveniently attended by the Doctors trained in Siddha, Homoeopathy and Unani. I would request the hon. Minister to give serious thought to this suggestion and take appropriate steps.

I am conscious of the many-sided activities in which the Government are engaged. But I would suggest that a hospital with 500 beds should be established in each District Headquarters of our country. I would go to the extent of saying that these hospitals should be directly under the management of Central Government. I am sure that the hon. Minister will look into this suggestion and initiate steps in that direction.

Coming now to Family Planning, an allocation of Rs. 315 crores has been made for family planning in the Fourth Five Year Plan. So far as this important sphere of activity is concerned, Tamil Nadu stands as a beacon light for other States. But as a result of this, we have lost two Lok Sabha seats. According to 1971 Census, our population today stands at 54.7 crores. During 1961-1971 the population has increased by 11 crores. But the strength of Lok Sabha has not increased to that proportion. On account of vigorous implementation of family planning programmes the population may decrease. But we are faced with the anomalous situation that the membership of Lok Sabha decreases with the decrease in population. There is on the other hand the constitutional limitation that the membership of Lok Sabha cannot be increased with the increase in population. I am only afraid that this may dissuade many States from giving due priority to family planning programmes and their vigorous implementation. It is natural for them to ask : why should we implement family planning programmes vigorously if our representation in the Lok Sabha is to get reduced. Here, it is relevant to point out that all our economic developmental programmes will get frustrated and stultified if our family planning programmes are not implemented with vigour and verve.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi has come to power with absolute majority mainly on the plank of BANISH POVERTY. If the schemes of slum clearance, provision of drinking water and medical facilities to the teeming millions of our countrymen, provision of ample employment opportunities to the educated youths who are in distress are to meet with at least partial success, it is imperative that the family planning programmes are implemented in all seriousness ; if the edifice of family planning is not strong, then the superstructure of economic planning will founder. I would suggest that family planning must be made compulsory, irrespective of religion or community—whether one is Christian or Muslim. No exception should be made so far as family planning is concerned. A legislation should be got enacted making family planning compulsory for all ; otherwise our country will be doomed to perennial misery. The Government may formulate any number of Five Year Plans, but I am sure no beneficial results would flow from them.

Sir, the extent of literacy in our country is just 30%. This includes technically trained

[Shri Saminathan]

people like engineers, doctors, teachers and other professionals. I need not stress that our Government have not yet succeeded in creating employment opportunities for the educated unemployed in our country. I have repeated my argument just to indicate the necessity for making family planning compulsory to one and all in our country, if necessary, even by enacting a legislation to that effect.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI GOTKHINDE (Sangli) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would refer only to two aspects of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. The object with which the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is passed is no doubt laudable, but the way in which it is administered makes it very difficult for the small grocers and small hotel-keepers to carry on their professions honourably. The rules made under this Act are such that any violation thereof cannot be avoided. We should understand the difficult conditions under which the small shopkeepers in the small municipal towns are to carry on their business. It becomes difficult for them to adhere to all the rules that are made under the said Act. The inspectors looking after the administration of this Act are very much dreaded by the small grocer shopkeepers and hotel-keepers. I know many cases which are fought up to the High Court and compromised there for offences so small that it would have been wise not to have prosecuted those small shopkeepers. The rules should be so made that they cause least harassment to the small shopkeepers. I would refer to provisions dealing with violations of warranty. Adulteration might have been actually made in the very first process by the big manufacturers who produce the goods on a large scale in the capital towns like Bombay and Madras. But when the small shopkeeper sells those things by giving a guarantee, if some adulteration is found, he is held liable for no fault of his. Some remedy should be found to see that these small ultimate vendors who cater to the needs of the consumers in small towns are not harassed in such circumstances. The role of the food inspector should be that of a guide and not of that of a police inspector. His performance should be judged not by the number of prosecutions filed by him but by the fact whether he has been able to prevail upon the small shopkeepers to prevent the process of adulteration by giving useful suggestions to the shopkeepers, as a guide. In the political atmosphere of the country, we are having adulteration, with so many *Aya Rams* and *Gaya Rams*. At least the Food Adulteration Act should be implemented in such a way that the small grocer and hotel-keeper are harassed in the least.

Coming to village water supply scheme, in the Mahatma Gandhi centenary year, we had visualised that all the villages would get at least drinking water facility. How many villages have got drinking water facilities? Only 3.2 per cent of the rural population is supplied with safe pipe water supply system. 73.8 per cent of the rural population are provided with simple well water, which is insanitary and unhygienic. About 23 per cent of the rural population are not tackled at all and they are not getting even simple water-supply facilities.

Should they not get at least the elementary facility of pure drinking water, unadulterated water? We are told that 90 per cent grant is given to village water supply schemes. May I know how many water supply schemes sent by the different districts to the States and from the States to the Centre are awaiting sanction here? If these schemes are sanctioned I am sure that quite a number of small villages would be getting water supply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call the Minister of State to intervene in the debate I would like to say that the Minister is scheduled to reply at 3 p. m. All the opposition groups who have been given time have to be given a chance before that. That should be borne in mind by hon. Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me a chance to intervene in this debate. I will be very brief because my senior colleague will reply to all the points which are raised and to be raised by the hon. Members, at the end of their speeches. Although I cannot deal with all the point raised by hon. Members, I can assure them that serious thought will be given to all the points raised by them. Some of the points which have been raised should be probed into in depth.

The main point which has been made by all hon. Members is regarding the rural health services. This is a very important point and we are quite aware that the supply and availability of services is not equal to the demand, But when we consider the enormity of the problem we will appreciate that we could not do all what we wanted to. At the same time, we have been trying earnestly to make as much service as possible available to the rural people.

It is true that all the blocks had not been covered by primary health centres or subsidiary health centres. But if we look into the total number of blocks and the number of blocks not covered by primary health centres we will find that the number is, after all, not so distressing. As on 31-12-1970., out of 5,237 blocks only in 308 blocks we do not have primary health centres. So, it is not a very distressing figure. Then it has been pointed out by some hon. Members that though some of the primary health centres are in physical existence they are without doctors. If we consider the number of such centres without doctors in comparison with the total number we will find that the position is not so bad. We have only 280 primary health centres without doctors. I do not like to minimise the problem. Even in those 280 centres where at present we have no doctors we have to see that at the earliest possible time we provide the doctors. But it is a problem which cannot be solved only at the initiative of the government. Because you know in a democratic society almost all professions, particularly profession of doctor is a profession of choice. If a sufficient number of doctors do not come forward and express their willingness to serve in the rural areas what we can do is to provide with more attractive terms of service so that they may be persuaded to go to the rural areas. The total number of doctors to join for serving in primary and subsidiary health centres is not up to the requirement. So, we have liberalised the service conditions. We have been offering them additional allowances and we are also thinking of giving some more. But at the same time it should be appreciated that the society cannot provide a particular section of its professional people with that sort of social amenities which are not available to other professions. We are always earnest to provide them the social amenities they can legitimately ask for but even what we can provide to them depends on the allocation of resources.

Some hon. Members have made a good suggestion that doctors should be almost constrained to go to the rural areas and service in the rural areas should be made *sine qua non* of their getting a degree. As I said before in a democratic society the sort of constraint we can bring to bear upon them is limited. We appeal to their good sense. We appeal to their service spirit and expect they will respond to it and young generation in larger number will come on their own to serve in the rural areas.

About the gaps in the rural service we are thinking of some other things also—this point has been referred to by an hon. Member in the course of his speech that is, about the possibility of filling up the gap in the rural service by increasing the number of mobile hospitals. Actually a tentative decision has been taken and we hope it will be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan, that is, to provide every medical college of India—numbering 95 with a mobile hospital van. We hope with the implementation of this Scheme some of the rural areas not covered by State Health Centres will be covered because we thought the medical health services should be made available, as far as possible within the financial constraints of the nation as a whole, at the door-step of the rural people. We also thought that the scheme would also enable young medical graduates to go to the rural people and have an experience of the pitiable conditions of their rural brethren and that they would feel inspired after graduation to serve them by going to the rural areas.

14.00 hrs.

I feel, it is a sociological problem. The best of the profession of doctor do not like to move out of the city. It is a very big problem and it cannot be solved only at the level of Government, only in terms of persuasion or coercion. Unless the spirit of service of this noble profession inspires them and makes them go to the village areas, it is very difficult for the governmental agencies to force them or to push them around to the rural areas.

So, we hope and trust that an increased number of the members of this noble profession, particularly young people who will be

[Shri D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

joining the profession, will feel more attracted and drawn to serve their poor rural brethren who deserve their services all the more, because it is to be remembered that some 80 to 85 per cent of the expenses of medical education are borne by the people as a whole. When the question of serving these people comes, many of the medical graduates feel hesitant; some people practically decline to go to the rural areas to serve those very people who pay indirectly to the Government their medical education expenses.

Some programmes have been critically referred to, namely, malaria, filaria etc. I would like to submit that the problems had been tackled, may not be quite to the level of satisfaction of Members and even of the Ministry. But perhaps it would not be consistent with facts to say that these programmes have not made any headway at all; in fact, the malaria eradication programme has made a lot of headway.

It is also true that in the last few years we had experienced some setback, not for the programme as a whole but in some areas and pockets. But as a redeeming feature it may be pointed out that this reversion of the programme or relative setback in restricted areas is not peculiar to India. In almost all countries of the world, where this sort of a programme has been undertaken, we have found this sort of a phenomenon, namely, some sort of reversion at some stage or the other of the implementation of the programme.

There are certain reasons for this reversion over which Government has little control because, as you know, if some mosquitoes are used to getting a particular spray for a long time they develop some sort of resistance. We may be very angry about the matter but if the mosquitoes develop a sort of resistance, we can do very little about it. The little that we can do is to change the brand of insecticide and that we have been doing.

There is another peculiar rural habit which is very widely prevalent and that is mud plastering. If we spray there to kill the mosquitoes and if those houses are plastered again with mud, the killing effect goes. So, for certain things the programme could not yield that short of result that we desired of it.

Thirdly, it happens that insecticides in sufficient quantities are not available at the place and time. We are looking into this problem and are seeing to it that sufficient quantity of insecticides, varying their brand because of the increased resistance displayed by the mosquitoes and this sort of thing, is available. We are looking into it.

The total number of cases have, I should say, gone down. That way, it could be claimed that this programme, has not proved to be a failure. On the contrary even after relative reverses experience in restricted pockets, the programme itself is going ahead.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Lalji Bhai.

DR. RANEN SEN : Sir, the hon. Minister just now said that insects, particulary mosquitoes, develop immunity and, therefore, nothing can be done. What is to be done we want to know.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has replied to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The senior Minister will reply.

श्री लालजी भाई (उदयपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वास्थ्य रक्षा सरकार का प्रथम दायित्व है लेकिन सरकार संभवत: इस ओर इतनी सक्रिय नहीं है जितना आबादी की दृष्टि से आवश्यक है। पर्याप्त धनराशि का अभाव भी इसमें बाधक है। परिवार नियोजन पर अरबों रुपया खर्च करने पर भी जन्म-दरें बढ़ी हैं। शहर और गांव का अन्तर बढ़ा है। शहरी सुविधाएं बढ़ी हैं। 80 प्रतिशत पलंग शहरों में हैं और केवल 20 प्रतिशत पलंग गांवों में जब कि 80 प्रतिशत आबादी गांवों में है।

मलेरिया, हैजा, कुष्ठ, फाइलेरिया, क्षय, कैंसर, ट्रैकोमा जैसी भयंकर बीमारियों पर जिस गति से काबू पाना चाहिए वह संभव नहीं हो सका है। मलेरिया पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हुआ है। योजना थी कि 67–68 में मलेरिया पर नियंत्रण कर पावेंगे। लेकिन 70–71 की सरकारी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि 75-76 में मलेरिया पर काबू

पा लेंगे। फाइलेरिया पिछले दस वर्षों में बढ़ा है। औद्योगीकरण व शहरीकरण के कारण यह वृद्धि हुई है। क्षय की भी यही दशा है लगभग एक करोड़ के एक्टिव केस हैं। ट्राकोमा दस वर्ष की आयु वाले बच्चों को ज्यादा होता है। संसार भर में डेढ़ करोड़ व्यक्ति अन्धे हैं जब कि अकेले भारत में 50 लाख हैं। चेचक आदि बीमारियां बढ़ी हैं। अनेक बीमारियों के सीरम, वैक्सीन्स आदि का अभाव है। टिटनेस, हाइड्रोफोबिया आदि के वैक्सीन व सीरम नहीं मिलते हैं।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की हालत खराब है। डाक्टर लोग बाहर जाने को तैयार नहीं होते। गांवों की समस्या जटिल बनी हुई है। डाक्टर जाते नहीं और बीमार गांवों में तड़प-तड़प कर मर जाते हैं। दवाइयां नहीं हैं।

दिल्ली की डिस्पेंसरीज की हालत खराब है। चिकित्सा महंगी है। छोटे व्यक्ति इलाज नहीं करा सकते।

मेडिकल कालेजों में भर्ती की समस्या है। कालेज में प्रवेश संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए।

प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में डाक्टर नहीं हैं और दवाइयां नहीं हैं। रोगियों के आने जाने के लिए सड़कें नहीं हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं है। ग्रामीण आवास में भी कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

सरकार को आयुर्वेद चिकित्सा के बारे में भी पर्याप्त ध्यान देना चाहिए जो अब तक उपेक्षित है।

राजस्थान के उदयपुर अस्पताल में रोगियों को भर्ती होने में भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। गरीब हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को अस्पताल में भर्ती होने के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध किया जाय ताकि हरिजन अपना उचित इलाज करा सकें।

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : Sir, as my time is limited, I will touch upon only some important points. I must mention certain points regarding Health and Family Planning. When man is born, he is born with his body and after getting the shape of a body on this earth, three things are required—health, bread and residence—both for a big man as also for a small man. Unless these three things are provided, I think there is no scope of eradicating poverty from this country.

These three things comprise all the subjects of our Government. Health requires air, water and good food. For bread, there are certain subordinate subjects—agriculture, irrigation and power and for residence, this Works and Housing and other Departments come in and also for other materials which are required for creating houses.

For health, three things are required—air, water and food. For maintaing good health, if air is spoilt, water is dirty and food is not in a good sense available, then the man's healh is also spoilt. So, to maintain good health, certain other things are also required—medicine and sanitary health centres and hospitals and for that cleanliness and good and appropriate medicines are required. If we take much time to speak on all these subjects, we will not complete in a short period, but comprising all these subjects, I must say, that Government should focus the attention on particular subjects to keep good health of the population and for that the Government's liability is to provide certain amenities, good medicines and good hospitals and medicines which are imported from the foreign countries and we should establish certain other institutions to produce such medicines which are not available in our country. So, for indigenous medicine there are certain drugs imported from foreign countries and they are converted into other medicines. So, the Government should establish such centres so that they can produce good indigenous medicine in our country. For that a lot of money is required. Health is the most important thing but our Government is simply utilising the money on Family Planning which is an imaginary thing. In the villages the people are thinking as to what is family planning. It is against the rule of nature in its today's form. But, if you want to adopt this thing in our country ast our land is limited and we have to restric

[Shri Somchand Solanki]

births and population, we must adopt this family planning. There is no other alternative for this and there should be no distinction to adopt this policy in our country.

It is said that our country is secular, but, in certain matters, we are adopting sectarianism in our country because family planning is only restricted to Hindus, and Muslims have no restriction about it because they can legally marry up to four wives....(*Interruptions*) Except Muslims none else can marry a second wife when the first wife is living according to law. We must adopt such a policy in our country that our population, whether it be of Hindus, Muslims or Christians, adopt this policy to support the Government's policy on family planning. If we adopt this thing, then we can correctly say that our family planning is adopted by all these people. It is a national scheme, but it is limited to particular persons. We are utilising and spending money in our country for this scheme, but Government should see that this scheme is rightly implemented and the people take advantage of this scheme. Otherwise, this will only be a scheme on which Government is spending money in vain. So, this should be looked into. In the villages we see that there are some inspectors, there are some trained persons, only they are filling something in their diaries, they are entering that they have done this thing and that thing, this programme and that programme; they are not going into the villages; they are not doing anything; they are wandering here and there. Government should see whether the employees who are engaged for this work are also doing good business on behalf of the Government or simply wasting their time and drawing only their salaries from the Government. So, I wish to stress that Government's scheme should be well-implemented. If dispensaries and hospitals have good medicines available with them and if family planning programme is rightly adopted in our country, we can march ahead.

Day by day our population is increasing and new diseases are coming up. With new diseases new medicines are also necessary to cure these new diseases. While on the subject of family planning, I must say that it is only a mockery and that the people are not taking interest. Only in Parliament we see Members are discussing this subject very frequently, but they are not adopting it in their lives. They will discuss, they will say much more about this; but yet, they do not adopt this family planning in their own lives. That is the position. So, I would request the Government to see that this scheme is well-implemented and not merely discussing in Parliament. Thank you.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले कुछ वर्षों से दिल्ली में बड़े-बड़े फव्वारे लगे हैं। मैं जब इन फव्वारों को देखता हूं तो मेरा खून खौलने लगता है। इसलिये नहीं कि वे बहुत भद्दे हैं, बदसूरत हैं, बल्कि इसलिये....

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : इस समय हम हैल्थ एण्ड फैमिली प्लानिंग की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, इस लिये वर्क्स हाउसिंग में नहीं जाइये।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मैंने वाक्य पूरा नहीं किया, लेकिन मन्त्री जी बोल उठे—मैं कह रहा हूं कि इन फव्वारों पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं, जबकि दूसरी तरफ हजारों गांवों के लोग बिना पानी के रह रहे हैं, उनको पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि कोई राष्ट्रीय प्रायोरिटी ही नहीं है। आज से तीन वर्ष पहले कहा गया था कि गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में सबसे पहले इस समस्या को लिया जायगा, गांव के लोगों को पीने का पानी दिया जायगा। गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष आया और चला गया, प्रस्ताव पास हुए, अखिल भारतीय कांग्रेस महासमिति ने बम्बई में प्रस्ताव पास किया। बार बार कहा गया है कि हम खाना नहीं मांगते, रहने को मकान नहीं मांगते, शिक्षा नहीं मांगते, दवा नहीं मांगते, पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम कर दीजिये। हमारे देश में हजारों गांव ऐसे हैं, विशेषकर पश्चिमी राजस्थान में, जहां 15-15 मील और 10-10 मील तक लोगों को पीने का पानी लाने के लिये जाना पड़ता है।

पूरे के पूरे परिवार सिर्फ इसी काम में लगे रहते हैं कि जायें और पानी लायें। कोई दूसरा

काम वे कर नहीं सकते हैं। अभी अप्रैल के महीने में मैं अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर रहा था तो एक गांव बेतानी में गया। वह 800 घरों की बस्ती है लेकिन दो घर के लोग तो गांव में मिले और बाकी सारा गांव खाली हो चुका था। पूछने पर मालूम हुआ कि वहां 15 मील के घेरे में कहीं पीने का पानी नहीं है इसलिए सारे के सारे परिवार गांव खाली करके चले गए हैं पानी ढूंढ़ने। इसी तरह से कुछ और गांव जैसे भादरेश, सजनकापाड़, रमणिया हैं उनमें मैंने देखा कि रात रात भर औरतें बैठी रहती हैं और मिट्टी खोदती हैं। एक एक बूंद पानी आता है और इस तरह से 5-6 घंटे तक वे महिलायें पानी इकट्ठा करती रहती हैं और तब अपने घरों को ले जाती हैं। पूरी लाइन औरतों की रहती है और पूरी रात वे बैठी रहती हैं तथा मिट्टी खोदती रहती हैं। एक एक बूंद पानी जमा करती रहती हैं और तब कहीं पीने का पानी इकट्ठा कर पाती हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि पानी नहीं है, जमीन के नीचे पीने का पानी है। यहां तक कि ट्यूबवेल खोदे जा चुके हैं और सिर्फ समस्या यह है कि उन ट्यूबवेलों से नलों के द्वारा गांवों में पानी पहुंचाया जाये। मैं विशेषकर पश्चिमी राजस्थान की बात कर रहा हूं। कितने ही वर्षों से योजनायें बनीं। उनको ग्रामीण नल योजना या क्षेत्रीय नल योजना का नाम दिया गया। वह योजनायें कागजों पर बनी हैं, कुयें खोद दिए गए हैं लेकिन नल नहीं लगाए जा रहे हैं। हम पूछते हैं कि क्यों नहीं लगाये जा रहे हैं तो एक दो मिसाल दे दी जाती हैं जैसे जोधपुर में पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम कर दिया है। मुझे हंसी आती है जैसे मैं जानता ही नहीं कि कौन सी योजना पूरी हुई और कौन सी पूरी नहीं हुई है। प्रश्न यह है कि आज सैकड़ों गांवों में पीने के पानी को लाना असम्भव नहीं है बल्कि सम्भव है। एक साल के अन्दर अन्दर गांवों में पीने का पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता है जिसको कि बहुत पहले ही पहुंचा दिया जाना चाहिए था। इस साल हम आजादी की सिल्वर जुबिली मना रहे हैं। इस देश को आजाद हुए 25 साल हो चुके हैं। क्या यह हमारे लिए और राष्ट्र के लिए शर्म की बात नहीं है कि गांव के लोगों को पीने का पानी तक न मिले? यह कह कर भी इस समस्या को नहीं टाला जा सकता कि यह राज्य का विषय है। यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और यह राष्ट्र के लिए एक कलंक है कि लाखों लोगों को पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता। केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बात को देखना होगा।

मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहने के लिए आज यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं मंत्री जी से वादा करता हूं। और अधिक नहीं चाहिए सिर्फ कुछ करोड़ रुपया चाहिए जितना कि दिल्ली के फौवारों पर—खर्च कर दिया गया है और मेरा विश्वास है कि उतने रुपये में मेरे क्षेत्र बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर में हर गांव में पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता है। आज आप हमें आश्वासन दीजिए—आप पैसा कहीं से लाइये इससे हमें कोई सरोकार नहीं है, आप भीख मांगिए, चोरी कीजिए या नोट छापिए, हमें उससे कोई मतलब नहीं है कि पैसा कहां से लाइये—लेकिन एक साल के अन्दर अन्दर मेरे क्षेत्र में एक भी गांव ऐसा नहीं रहना चाहिए, पश्चिम राजस्थान में, जहां आप पीने का पानी न पहुंचा सकें। मैं आज यह स्पष्ट वादा इस सदन में मन्त्री महोदय से चाहता हूं। यदि वे यह वादा नहीं करते हैं तो मैं मजबूर होकर, चाहे सांकेतिक रूप से गुस्सा प्रकट करने के लिए कहिए चाहे कुछ भी कहिए, हथौड़ा लेकर निकलूंगा और दिल्ली के अन्दर फौवारों को तोड़ूंगा। ... (व्यवधान) .... मैं इस चीज को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। मेरा खून खौलने लगता है जब मैं देखता हूं कि वहां पर लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, लोग एक एक बूंद पानी के लिए तरसते हैं और सैकड़ों गांव खाली हो गए हैं। आज हम कहते हैं कि जनता की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करेंगे लेकिन 25 साल के बाद भी अगर हम उनको पानी भी नहीं पिला सकते तो हम क्या करेंगे? इसलिए वहां पर मैं मन्त्री जी से स्पष्ट वादा चाहता हूं कि एक वर्ष के भीतर-भीतर तमाम गांवों को पीने का पानी दिया जायेगा। योजनायें बनी हुई पड़ी हैं, सिर्फ थोड़ा सा पैसा चाहिए और कुछ सेन्स

[श्री अमृत नाहाटा]

आफ अर्जेन्सी चाहिए। आप वहां पर राजस्थान सरकार और इंजीनियर्स से कहिए कि एक वर्ष में पीने का पानी पहुंचायें हर गांव में वरना मैं कौन सा मुंह लेकर जनता के सामने जाऊंगा? इसलिए मैं मन्त्री जी से स्पष्ट कमिटमेन्ट चाहता हूं वरना मजबूर होकर, जैसा मैंने कहा, मुझे कार्यवाही करनी पड़ेगी।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : (Mahendergarh) : Mr. Deputy-Seaker, providing minimum requirements to human beings is not a very difficult thing. My constituency of Mahendergarh and Rewari is also suffering from the same problems which most of my friends have mentioned here. Seventy five per cent of the villages have no drinking water. Yet a lot of money is being spent on family planning. There are no doctors. I agree it will take time to send doctors to all hospitals. But I do not agree that it is not possible to force them to serve in rural areas. I would suggest that the five year period for training of medical people in colleges should be reduced to three years. Earlier it was only three. Out of the five years, two years are spent in practical training under senior doctors. This period could very well be utilised for practical training in rural dispensaries. It should be made a condition that for qualifying for promotion a medical officer would have to serve for at least three years in a rural dispensary. Most of the money that we are spending on family planning is being wasted. There will be no concrete result because in this secular state our laws are based on religion. There is no reason why Muslims in India cannot follow the trail blazed by Muslims in other developing countries like the UAR and Persia. Their laws permit only one wife at a time. But here one section of the Indian population can have four at a time. There is a ceiling on everything these days. Why should there not be a ceiling of one wife also for everybody.

Family planning should be introduced in such a manner that instead of coercion in one section of the people, there is uniformity in laws. There should be certain incentives also. Amongst Hindus, there is a joint family system. Immediately a child is born, he becomes a shareholder in the family property with the result that big industrialists and businessmen produce children with a vengeance to distribute their family wealth. I would suggest that in such matters as sanctioning of licences for industry or for import and other things, the authorities should see how many children the applicant has got. I would go further and say that before distributing Congress tickets and also for appointing Ministers, this enquiry should be made. Congress members and Ministers should show the way to the people. They should make a declaration in this respect.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY (Amalapuram) : When he was Chief Minister, did he try to do this?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I was against family planning when I was Chief Minister. I made it a condition that the laws in our country should be uniform; otherwise, no such thing as family planning can succeed. I am against these hoardings being displayed on roads, *loop lagayiye, use Nirodh* and so on. Till a few months back, I did not know what Nirodh meant. I was going in a car with my children. Then the smallest of them pointed to a hoarding and asked me 'What is Nirodh'? I did not know. I thought it could be some sweetmeat or lollypop selling at three for 15P. I could not answer him. Fortunately a lady sitting by my side whispered to me what it was. It was a very difficult, most embarrassing situation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Very unfortunate indeed.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : This nauseating thing should stop. I want to relate another incident. I purchased a TV set a few days back. I am not fond of pictures. I have hardly seen five pictures in the last 15 years. People might call me conservative or old-fashioned, but I think it is no sin if I am conservative in some ways. The children were sitting with me, and they pulled me to the television. We saw a lady there explaining what a loop is, how it is fitted, what are its benefits and all this sort of thing. It is very embarrassing for a family to sit with children and look at these things. There are many other ways of doing these things. Why should these things be done so publicly?

About water, it is not only the villages alone that are suffering. This problem of

water has followed me to Delhi. In my village there is no drinking water. It is all brackish. There are thousands of villages like that in Haryana. But in Delhi I had to rent a house in the Sarvodaya Colony because Parliament has not been able to provide me a house so far. But in that colony thousands of houses have come up, a whole colony has sprung, but there is no drinking water. For the last six months not a drop of water is being provided by the colonisers, and a bucket of water is selling in Delhi for four annas, and it has gone on for months. Our complaints have brought no results. I would like to ask the Minister how this colony was constructed. The coloniser has to give an assurance before construction that water would be provided immediately the houses come up. There is a shallow tubewell only. All rules were probably ignored. The easiest thing in Delhi is to become rich overnight by starting a co-operative housing society. Give a few plots to Ministers, a few plots to influential Members of Parliament, ignore all the rules, make away with the money, do not pay dues for water to the Corporation. The tenants are running away, the house-owners are put to hard times. These things must be looked into. Water must be provided in every house in Delhi, and in the villages. And if this family planning affair is to succeed, it must be observed on a uniform basis in this country.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : मान्यवर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं कि आप ने मुझे अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का पांच मिनट का मौका दिया। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जो हमारे नये मंत्री महोदय अभी नियुक्त हुए हैं, उनका जो अनुभव है, उसके आधार पर कह सकती हूं कि इतना पहले काम स्वास्थ्य का नहीं हुआ था जितना अब होने वाला है।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूं। हमारा क्षेत्र काफी बैकवर्ड है, पानी की कमी है, जंगली एरिया है। इसलिये मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि आप ऐसे कदम उठायें जिससे पानी की वहां व्यवस्था हो जाय क्योंकि पानी के बिना किसी का जीवित रहना कठिन है।

परिवार नियोजन की योजना जो चली है उसमें करोड़ों रुपया बेकार जाता है। सही तरीके से काम नहीं होता है। डाक्टर, कम्पाउन्डर और नर्स जगह जगह घूमते हैं लेकिन काम परिवार नियोजन का ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए उधर कदम उठाया जाय जिससे काम ठीक से हो। जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाती हूं तो वहां हिन्दू, मुसलमान, ईसाई सभी लोग हैं। जब अपरेशन का समय आता है तो हम भी समझाते हैं, कभी-कभी मुसलमानों के घर इस योजना के लाभ समझाने के लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां कोई कानून नहीं है। वे अपरेशन को नहीं मानते। इनके धर्म में चार, चार बीबियां रखने की इजाजत है। हैदराबाद में पहले जमाने में सुना है कि 360 रानियां थीं। तो जब सभी भारतवासी हैं, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो या ईसाई हो, सब के लिए एक सा कानून होना चाहिए। लेकिन आप मुसलमानों से डरते हैं कि कहीं हंगामा न हो जाय। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप कानून बनाइये जो सब पर समान रूप से लागू हो। हम हिन्दू तो आबादी में कम होते जायें दिनों दिन और मुसलमानों की आबादी बढ़ती जाय, यह ठीक नहीं है। उनका मुकाबला करने के लिये हमारी आबादी भी बढ़ती रहनी चाहिए। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि जो आप इस योजना पर खर्च कर रहे हैं वह सही तरीके से नहीं हो रहा है, उसकी ठीक से देख भाल करनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार से नर्सिंग के लिये हिन्दुओं की लड़कियों को भर्त्ती नहीं किया जाता है। केरल की ओर ईसाई लड़कियों को नर्सिंग में भर्ती किया जाता है। इसका कारण स्पष्ट है कि इस सेवा में चूंकि अधिकतर ईसाई लोग हैं इसलिये वह अपनी ही जाति की लड़कियों को भर्त्ती में प्राथमिकता देते हैं और हिन्दू लड़कियों को नहीं भर्ती करते हैं।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : हम तो सब को भर्ती करते हैं। लड़कियां मिलती ही नहीं।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : कहा जाता है कि हिन्दू लड़कियां अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं करती

[श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय]

हैं। ईसाई लड़कियों का अच्छा ज्ञान है। इसलिये हिन्दू लड़कियों को भगा दिया जाता है। इस तरह की गड़बड़ नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जितने भी अस्पताल हैं वहां जितनी दवाई है उसको डाक्टर लोग प्राइवेटली बेच लेते हैं और जो मरीज अस्पतालों में आते हैं उनको पानी दे देते हैं, चाहे कोई मरे चाहे कोई जिये ; इससे डाक्टरों को कोई मतलब नहीं हैं। मरीजों को भर्ती नहीं किया जाता है। मैंने विलिंगडन अस्पताल में देखा है कि साधारण आदमी भर्ती होने के लिये मारे मारे फिरते हैं और बड़े लोग फौरन भर्ती हो जाते हैं। यह उचित नहीं है। सब के लिये समान अवसर होना चाहिये जिससे उनकी उचित ढंग से देख भाल हो सके, चाहे कोई गरीब हो या कोई अमीर। उनमें किसी प्रकार का भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए।

परिवार नियोजन को सफल बनाने के लिये जिस तरह से काम होना चाहिये, जो उचित कदम उठाये जाने चाहिये, वह नहीं होता है जिस का परिणाम यह है कि करोड़ों रुपया बेकार जाते हैं। कई महिलायें और पुरुष मौत के घाट उतरते हैं। सही ढंग से उनकी दवादारू नहीं होती, किसी को भर्ती नहीं करते। इसलिये इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि लोगों को सही ढंग से दवाई मिले और वे दवा के अभाव में या उपेक्षा के कारण मरें नहीं। इसलिये मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगी जितना स्वास्थ्य का काम पहले नहीं हुआ है, आप नये आये हैं, ईमानदार हैं, लगन से काम करते हैं इसलिये जनता को सहूलियत होगी और सारे देश में आपका नाम होगा।

करोड़ों रुपया जो बर्बाद होता है उस को रोकिये और सब के लिये एक सा कानून लागू कीजिए। रुपये का सही इस्तेमाल हो इस के लिये जो भी आप मुनासिब समझें उचित कदम उठाइए जिस से जनता को सुविधा हो, उन को पीने का साफ पानी मिले, जनता का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा हो और नर्सिंग में सभी को समान रूप से भर्ती का अवसर दिया जाये। इस पेशे में कुछ जातिवाद चलता है उस को बन्द कीजिये। अस्पतालों में सही ढंग से डाक्टर लोग दवा नहीं करते हैं, लोगों को भर्ती नहीं किया जाता है, इस बारे में उचित कदम उठायें ताकि जनता इस मंत्रालय द्वारा खर्च किये जाने वाले पैसे का अधिक से अधिक लाभ उठा सके। आप लगन से काम करने वाले स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं, भगवान करे आप प्रधान मंत्री बनें।

SHRI BOKSI NAYAK (Phulbani): Sir, I represent the Phulbani district of Orissa. Phulbani is a predominantly Adivasi, completely under-developed and recognised as much by the Government of India. The Government has announced some industrial concessions but unfortunately those concessions have not been sufficient to under-write the problems of the local people. There is a complete lack of infra-structure leading to various difficulties. Health and Sanitation facilities are very poor and there are various types of diseases in the local area. The Government must give its complete attention to the problems of the Phulbani district from health, sanitation and housing points of view.

I suggest that proper medical facilities must be provided. For this purpose some hospitals have to be developed at the initiative of the Central Government and the State Government does not have much finances. The Government should also have to immediately provide some mobile dispensaries so that medical facilities could reach the interior and benefit the maximum number of people. This could be done by the Government of India and some voluntary organisations could be encouraged to undertake this task.

In my constituency, the missionaries have been running a hospital in G. Udayagiri, which can compare with any first-class hospital, so far as the staff is concerned. But the facilities are lacking because of funds. If the Government of India are serious about giving attention to backward areas and Scheduled Castes and Tribes people, they should help this hospital financially so that a greater number of patients could be treated. The present facilities are inadequate, considering the selfless dedication with which the doctors and the management are working. If funds were given, the number of beds could be increased

considerably, providing cheap medical aid to the downtrodden people of the area.

In Phulbani district, there is a wild growth of a herb which if locally taken is cent per cent effective in regard to family planning. I suggest that this herb should be developed and publicised, to aid the efforts of the Health Ministry regarding family planning. The Government should undertake research as to the usefulness and effectiveness of this herb and then exploit the same economically. This will benefit the local people economically and the country at large is so far as control of population is concerned.

The Times of India has published a survey of the facts about Nirodh in its issue of 11th July. In this, they have denounced the Nirodh campaign as full of half-truths, false claims and farfetched conclusions by pseudo-specialists about the practice to publicise condoms. There are reports of Nirodh creating complications when parts of it get into the vaginal canal, which ultimately have to be taken out through operation. I hope the Government of India would make investigation into the various facts disclosed and the allegations made in this survey as they are of a very serious nature.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI BOKSI NAYAK : One minute, Sir. The Government should subsequently take the House into confidence as to the outcome of its investigation. All the good that has been done by family planning programme has been undone now by the coming of seven million refugees from East Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI BOKSI NAYAK : One minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Bhagirath Bhanwar.

श्री भागीरथ भंवर (झाबुआ) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मांगें प्रस्तुत हुई हैं और जिनकी चर्चा चल रही है, उनके बारे में संक्षेप में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि देश में भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में सबसे पहली समस्या पानी की है और यह बात सत्य भी है कि चाहे हमें मकान न मिले, चाहे खाना न मिले, चाहे पहिनने को कपड़ा न मिले, लेकिन पानी मनुष्य के जिन्दा रहने के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। पानी के साथ साथ गांवों में स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से पब्लिक लेट्रीन्स, शौचालयों की भी बहुत जरूरत है। इस ओर भारत सरकार ने और राज्य सरकारों ने भी अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा जैसा कि माननीय नाहाटा जी ने कहा कि कई गांवों में पानी की खोज के लिए दूर दूर तक जाना पड़ता है और कई कई मीलों से पानी लाना पड़ता है। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों के संबंध में कहूंगा। वहां पर बस्तर, सरगुजा, झाबुआ और मंडला वगैरह के कई हिस्सों में ऐसी स्थिति है कि वहां पर दस दस पन्द्रह पन्द्रह मील तक पानी नहीं मिलता और वहां पर जो बीमारियां हो जाती हैं, रोग हो जाते हैं, उनके इलाज के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। वहां हर जो बीमारियां हो जाती हैं उनका एक मात्र कारण यह है कि लोगों को पीने के लिए गन्दा पानी मिलता है, कीचड़ का पानी मिलता है। वहां पर लोग नदियों, नालों से पानी लेते हैं, जिनका पानी गन्दा होता है और उस पानी के पीने से भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आजादी के बाद शासन से अगर और सुविधाएं नहीं मिलती हैं, तो कम से कम उनको पानी तो शुद्ध मिले जिससे देश की जनता यह समझे कि हमें आजादी से कुछ लाभ हुआ है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में मलेरिया के कन्ट्रोल के लिए बहुत प्रयास किये गये। शुरू शुरू में यह बात लोगों को ठीक भी लगी और उन्होंने इस कार्य में सहयोग दिया, लेकिन उसके बाद जितना भी पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, डी० डी० टी० पाउडर या जो कुछ भी सरकार की तरफ से दिया

[श्री भागीरथ भंवर]

जाता है, उसको स्वास्थ्य विभाग के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी गांवों में ले जाकर इधर उधर फेंक देते हैं या पानी में बहा देते हैं और जहां उन्हें छिड़कना चाहिए वहां उनका उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है। इस तरह से शासन की ओर से या विदेशी सहायता से जो गाड़ियां या दूसरे साधन दिये जाते हैं उनका दुरुपयोग बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है। पहले कुछ दिनों तक मलेरिया पर कन्ट्रोल हो गया था लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि फिर से ऐसा पता लग रहा है कि देश के अनेक भागों में फिर से मलेरिया बढ़ रहा है। मेरे ख्याल से इसका कारण यह है कि हमारा जो स्वास्थ्य विभाग है राज्यों का और केन्द्र का, वह इस में बहुत लापरवाही कर रहा है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप को सतर्क रहना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नारू एक ऐसी बीमारी है जिससे देहातों के लोग खेती के दिनों में बहुत प्रभावित होते हैं। जब खेती का टाइम आता है, जब बारिश होने लगती है तब यह नारू की बीमारी पैदा होती है और इसकी ओर किसी ने भी ध्यान नहीं दिया है। हमारे उपमंत्री जी इसको सुन कर हंस रहे हैं लेकिन मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि वे सही माईनों में देहातों में जाकर देखें कि नारू की बीमारी से लोग कैसे परेशान हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई खोज नहीं की गई। कई ऐसे निजी डाक्टर हैं जो नारू को निकालते हैं और एक एक नारू के दस दस टुकड़े कर देते हैं और एक एक टुकड़े का एक एक रुपया लेते हैं। इस तरह से वे दस दस रुपया ले लेते हैं। वे दोबारा ऐसा ही करते हैं और इस प्रकार मन माना पैसा वसूल करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि देश में इसके कोई विशेषज्ञ हों या विदेश में हों या विदेशों में इसकी कोई दवाइयां मिलती हों, तो उनका पता लगाया जाए। आज किसी भी दवाखानों में इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है और पूरे देश में ऐसी ही हालत है।

चौथी बात में परिवार नियोजन के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। परिवार नियोजन हमारे देश की बहुत अच्छी योजना है और इस योजना को कार्यान्वित किये बगैर इस देश की समस्या सुलझ नहीं सकती, लेकिन जैसा कि दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा और इस बात का संकेत दिया कि हमारे यहां परिवार नियोजन के बारे में कोई ऐसी नीति निर्धारित नहीं की गई जिससे कि समान रूप से इसके कार्यक्रम को लागू किया जा सके। आज देश में अलग अलग जाति, धर्म और मजहब के लोग रहते हैं। मुसलमानों के बारे में कहा गया कि मुसलमान परिवार नियोजन नहीं कराते हैं। जब देश की हमारी कोई योजना है, देश की कोई स्कीम है, तो उस स्कीम को लागू करने के लिए, उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए हमें समान रूप से नीति निर्धारित करनी पड़ती है और यदि कुछ लोग उसका बहिष्कार करते हैं, उसका विरोध करते हैं और ठीक से उसका पालन नहीं करते हैं, तो हम समझते हैं कि वे देश की योजना को ठीक से लागू नहीं करना चाहते और देश के प्रति उनकी हमदर्दी नहीं है, ऐसा हम मानते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को। अभी यह होता है कि ईनाम दिये जाते हैं कम बच्चों वालों को शासकीय और स्वास्थ्य की सेवाओं में उनको प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। मैं कहूंगा कि ऐसा नियम बनाना चाहिए कि जो बच्चे ज्यादा पैदा करते हैं उनके परिवार के लोगों को शासकीय की सेवाओं में और अशासकीय दूसरे धंधों में प्राथमिकता न दी जाए, उन्हें तीसरी लाइन में खड़ा करना चाहिए और उनको नौकरियों के लिये पीछे खड़ा करना चाहिए। इस बात का एक प्रोफारमा बनना चाहिए कि इनके परिवार में कितनी औरतें हैं, कितने बच्चे हैं और कितने परिवार के लोग हैं जो कि शासकीय सेवाओं में हैं और उनमें से कितनों ने परिवार नियोजन स्वीकार किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में ध्यान दिया जाये।

पांचवीं बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज प्रतिभाशाली छात्र मेडिकल कालेजों में प्रवेश

नहीं पाते हैं। उसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। जो पैसा देता है, जिसकी कोई सिफारिश होती है, वह लड़के लड़कियां मेडिकल कालेजों में भरती हो जाते हैं और जो लोग अच्छे होते हैं लेकिन उन के पास कोई पहुंच नहीं होती है वह भरती होने से रह जाते हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत से गलत लोग कालेजों में चले जाते हैं और बाद में घटिया किस्म के डाक्टर बनते हैं तथा इलाज भी ठीक से नहीं कर पाते हैं।

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi) : Sir, there is a terrible deficiency of good doctors in rural areas, in the Border Security Force, in the Border Roads Organisation and the Army Corps. Some years ago Shri K. K. Shah, our ex-Health Minister, told us that we are spending about Rs. 45,000 to 50,000 on every doctor. After spending so much money on these doctors what are we getting back from them ? When they become good doctors they mint money. I feel that the only solution to the problem is that there should be compulsory national service scheme of three years for doctors after the completion of their internment. Of course, they should be paid for this period. It should also be made a pre-requisite for post-graduate studies. Now immediately after completing M. B. B. S. they would like to go in for post-graduate training. Now, if we make this national service of three years compulsory, the doctors will have some maturity and some experience of local environment before they go in for post-graduate courses.

Then, as far as I know there is no comprehensive central health policy in our country. The Bhor Committee report of 1945 has become a bible with us on this subject. When the Mudaliar Committee was appointed in 1962 it only assessed the implementation of the Bhor Committee Report. I feel that we should immediately appoint a high-power committee to formulate a central health policy. At present there is no Central Health Act except in Tamil Nadu. So, if necessary we should pass a Central Health Act. The members of that high-power committee should not be big officials ; they should be senior surgeons and physicians who have experience in the field and who know how the hospitals are functioning.

Then, medicine should not be used as a trade or as a profession but as a service. We notice that many poor people are not getting proper medical care and the private medical practitioners are squeezing them. The position is still worse in the hilly areas. A friend of mine who went to Chamoli district told me that the poor people who are suffering from TB are charged Rs. 16 for their X-ray in the government hospitals. This is happening when in big cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta many people are getting X-ray free in the government hospitals. Because the poor people in the hilly areas are unable to pay huge amounts for X-ray and then treatment. TB is increasing in the hilly areas. There are many fragmentations of authority on health. For example, in Delhi we find health services are being dealt with at places by Central Government ; in some other places by Delhi Administration, NDMC, Delhi Corporation, etc. It would be much better if this health scheme is brought under the Central Government. There was talk about the fountains constructed by the NDMC. These fountains are not being constructed by the NDMC but are being constructed by private people which in return are getting their advertisement made in the fountains.

Some Members told me that I should speak about Family Planning. I think men should be more convinced about family planning because women are already very much convinced about family planning.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although the departments are two with which the Ministry is concerned, Health and Family Planning—there is a very lage number of subjects of intimate personal importance vital to Members of Parliament and to the public of India. It is not possible for me to do justice within a very short time to the various issues that have been raised. During the Question Hour I had tried once or twice to give some information but I think this year's Report of the Ministry has given a considerable body of information from which can be seen the amount of work that has been done by the Ministry in the various fields.

Now, I have one broad problem to face immediately. Health is primarily the State

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subject. It is tackled in various fields by various agencies mostly under the State Administration of the Municipal Boards or District Boards and so on. There are institutions which are directly dealt by the Government of India but their number is small and when we consider the measures that the Government of India has taken during all these years or during the last year we have to bear this fact in mind because much of the criticism very validly and legitimately made—I do not say that was justified but it was based on facts—does not really affect the schemes or the measures that the Government of India is taking directly.

The second point is that the State Governments have their own priorities. Formerly we had separate schemes. Then the State Chief Ministers insisted that they should have freedom to apply the various allocations in a modified manner according to their own priorities or immediacy of the needs of the people concerned. Therefore, the Government of India and Planning Commission agreed to give block grants or block loans. There the State Government has freedom to utilise any part of the block grant in a higher priority or lower priority than is envisaged in the Plan. This problem we have tried to meet in two ways.

15 hrs.

Firstly, the Government of India has decided, speaking in the context of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, that for schemes which, we think, must not be varied, whose allocation should not be modified or changed, or which we consider most vital from the point of view of national importance, we give earmarked grants. We reserve the money for certain purposes and the grant would not be utilisable or would not be paid by the Government of India if it is not used for the purpose for which it is earmarked.

The second device that the Government of India has accepted and which is in operation, is to have Centrally sponsored schemes in addition to what the State Governments are doing. In addition to the funds and loans that the State Governments get and utilise for health and family planning schemes which are separate, we have Centrally sponsored schemes for which although the instrumentality of the State machinery is utilised, the responsiblity for execution is of the Central Government. We take full responsibility for the consequences and would accept criticism in the best of spirits and would try to improve our performance as far as possible.

After making these brief general remarks, I may submit that a large number of cut motions have been given and a large number of questions have been raised but I find that they come under five or six categories and I shall adopt my remarks within these five or six classes namely, family planning, rural water supply, major diseases, Ayurveda, mobile hospitals and Bangla Desh refugees. There may be other items of interest of which, if any such occurs to me during the course of my remarks, I shall certainly refer.

Taking up the question of family planning programme, as it is stated in the brief that we have put out, it is true that the sterilisation programme, although it has been maintained steadily, its progress has been stopped and now it seems to have reached a kind of a stable level. Its increase, which is really the main purpose of the scheme, is not proceeding further. Then, on the other side, we find that the use of Nirodh has increased tremendously. In fact, if we take the total impact of the operation of the family planning scheme, we will find that the position has improved appreciably. It is true that in the overall context we cannot show that a certain number of millions of births have been prevented. It is such a complicated matter, as hon. Members know very well, that progress made on the family planning side can be cancelled out and is sometimes cancelled out by increase in the average longivity in the country and by the improved health measures and its consequences in the improvement of the health of the people in general. While, therefore, considering the national importance of the issue, I do not think that we can take any complacent view of the present situation relating to family planning.

I am one of those who believe that family planning should take the topmost priority even over food and water supply because any one who has gone into this question seriously will find that all these measures, the great improvements that have been registered in the

last twenty years, and in the last few years, are made nonsense of by a kind of ignorant attitude to family planning. We must accept opinions, of people who are competent to pronounce with authority on the subject that unless India reduces the rate of its birth, with the best efforts that we make to develop the country, our country has a bleak future.

The former Chief Minister of Haryana said that he was so opposed to family planning that he could not bear even to see in the advertisement the name of a device, and he thought it was a sweet being distributed to children...

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : What I said was that I had to satisfy my child saying, "Yes, it is a lollipop, 15 P. for three." I could not explain it. There are other ways of educating the people.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I do not know whether the hon. Member is so ignorant of the meaning of "Nirodh" as to be giving this explanation, especially as the ladies accompanying him had already explained to him. I have respect for him. I know his work as the Chief Minister. The point is, if at his level of education there is such a gross prejudice in the country, it is no use merely saying that we would ride roughshod and have a compulsory measure introduced.

The first stage has been completed, namely, that knowledge and consciousness of the need for family planning has permeated even in the remotest villages. A foreign friend told an Indian friend of mine that he has been round the country and he has found two things that everybody knows and that is, lotteries and family planning....

AN. HON. MEMBER : Not the ex-Chief Minister.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : He may have a political reason for claiming lack of knowledge about it.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : What about uniformity of law ? All that you are doing, the Tabligh Islam Party people are destroying by going to villages and telling the people to produce more children.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : It is true there are misguided people and,—I think, —they are labouring under a serious misapprehension. If they think that producing children without limit under the adverse economic conditions is helping their community, or whatever it is, they are gravely mistaken. With meagre income, to produce children in an unlimited manner will lead them nowhere. In fact, it will put them into a serious economic difficulty. Therefore, any community, whether it is Hindu or Christian or Muslim, any caste or sub-caste, which is opposed to family planning is bound to go down in the scale of economic progress in the country. I am sure they will learn this. Some religious fanatics in any community, may not see this. But I do not think this is going to last. If my word can go to them, I would appeal to all these people who have not yet understood the message of family planning to see that they should not be misguided by Maulanas or Mullas or others, because it is totally wrong to say that it is against religion. In Pakistan, the Mullas have issued *fatwas* saying that family planning is not against religion. In another Muslim country, family planning is being practised widely. We are trying to explain all this to our people. I have no doubt that within a reasonable time, it will be done. Of course, there are so many imponderable factors in the working of such a scheme on such a mass scale. So, I cannot give any definite dates. But we are pursuing our line of action. If we explain the position correctly, there will be no community in India which will take such a perverse view of the matter.

Now Sir, the main point that I wanted to make about Family Planning is that while we feel sad over the progress that we have made, there is nothing to crow over it. Although we must say that the rate of progress is maintained and although in vasectomy and tubectomy, a stable situation, a plateau has been reached but in the traditional methods there is progress going on. But, as I said, this is not really satisfactory.

But, there are two or three things which have happened to which I would like to request your attention. Firstly, new methods have come to light. There is a pill and another is a cent square and the third is the copper T. These have been found to be cheaper,. These have been found to be more effective and free

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from most of the defects found in the other devices used earlier like the pill and so on. Except one, all these devices are indigenously manufacturable and in fact, we will be free from a great deal of dependence upon foreign supplies if our programmes succeed, as I hope, they will, because the preliminary research has already confirmed the usefulness of the copper T which is a foreign device and which is being used now in the hospitals and the results shown till now are really quite encouraging. Ayurvedic medicines are also given a trial and there is some hope of one or two Aurvedic medicines which many solve this problem of cost and also its acceptability.

Another development has been noticed that female sterilisation is now showing a steadily rising tendency. As Shrimati Mukul Banerjee said, it is really the male kind which has to understand the full significance and importance of this social welfare measure.

Another thing we have discovered is that as you know very well, five or six mobile hospitals have been started in this country. They have really succeeded wonderfully. A sensational success has been achieved. They have used this system in connection with family planning and in Ernakulam a camp was held a little while ago where 15,000 vasectomies were done in one month and that the present camp has a target of 20,000 vasectomies for the month of July but this was reached even by the 13th. I particularly got these details for my information. Now, it is said that the target has been raised to 50,000 and I will not be surprised if it has already been achieved. So, what I would like to say is that we are in a position to take an attitude of a restrained optimism towards the future of family planning in this country.

Another most important issue raised by several hon. Members is the question of rural water supply. My friend, Mr. Nahata, said that it is a small matter, I know that possibly in the case of his own constituency it may not be very costly to dig a few wells, but we cannot pick and choose like that. We find that we require Rs. 1000 crores as a minimum for solving this problem in a reasonable manner. We have been increasing the allocation from one Five Year Plan to another Five Year Plan. From 1951 to 1969 about Rs. 141 crores were spent under various programmes of rural water supply. In the Fourth Plan there is an allocation of Rs. 401 crores for water supply and sanitation and out of it Rs. 125 crores has been earmarked for rural water supply. In the first two years of the Fourth Plan the expenditure on rural water suply has been over Rs. 40 crores and Rs. 29 crores has been provided for the current year. That is, the average was about Rs. 20 crores for the last 2 years and now it will be about Rs. 29 or 30 crores this year. As at present planned, if the programme goes through,—and we should take every possible measure to see that it goes through,—by the end of the Fourth Plan, we expect that about 46,000 villages are likely to be provided with water supply, and during the current year about 13,000 villages are expected to be covered. Our friend Mr. Nahata said that I should give some sort of a clear assurance. So far as our readiness, will and determination to solve this problem as expeditiously and as satisfactorily as possible is concerned, well, you don't have to ask me to give an undertaking or a declaration; it is a question of trying to convert the converted. We have to tackle this problem in all the States simultaneously.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : All the same, there should be some sense of priority because there are regions which are suffering very much, where this problem is most acute, compared to certain other regions.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I agree that the situation is particularly bad in Rajasthan. But the question is, can one person just order about the Chief Ministers of States who have to carry out schemes in the background of their own problems, priorities and pressures. State subjects are State subjects and apart from other things, the machinery is the State Government's machinery which has to carry out the plans. But I fully appreciate Shri Nahata's righteous indignation over the situation. I agree with him. I must say that my own reaction when I passed through one of these New Delhi fountains was more or less similar. But then, whatever we might have been saved in that way it would be a drop in the ocean....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The money spent over a fountain in Connaught Place would have provided drinking water to 15,000 people in my region. 15,000 people are deprived of drinking water in my region, for the sake of providing fun here.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The hon. Member knows best the conditions prevailing in his constituency. We do feel strongly over this difficult situation. All we can do is not only to allocate funds and provide increased allocation and earmark funds for particular projects, but we connot insist that money be spent on a particular project in a particular locality. And, I can assure the honourable House that it is being spent. According to the information available with me, in 1970-71, Rajasthan spent Rs. 200 lakhs on rural water supply and this compared very well with other States. The figures for certain other States are: Andhra Rs. 161 lakhs; Bihar Rs. 62 lakhs; Gujarat Rs. 161 lakhs; Madhya Pradesh Rs. 161 lakhs; U. P. Rs. 152 lakhs; Orissa Rs. 46 lakhs etc.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: You must spend as much as is needed for providing water to villages; first give them water, then only, anything else. Water is the first necessity.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I agree with him. These subjects, housing homesteads for landless people in the villages and water supply which have the highest priority were discussed recently with the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. They have given general assurance that if in a particular State, the State Government is in a position to utilise more funds, and for shortage of funds a scheme is being held up, they will not allow that scheme to suffer. If some of the States undertake a special drive or a crash programme for supply of additional pipe water and tubo-well water supply, then, I think, Government of India will not let them down.

I have one word more to say in this connection. I know, as most hon. Members here would bear me out, that it has been an old and time-honoured tradition that public-spirited families and generous-minded persons have been in the habit of digging wells or constructing temples or dharmashalas. Personally I think that if this matter is properly understood by the people who are better placed or more fortunately circumstanced than the general mass of the Indian people, they would come forward gladly to provide masonry wells and tube-wells, at the rate of one in a village or a certian number in a whole State or in a particular district. I would appeal to the upper middle classes and other people who do want to help their less fortunate brethren, who want to have some opportunities for using their talent, energy and money for public purposes, to take advantage of this and help the Government of India in increasing the resources.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): It would be well-*dan* and tube-well-*dan*.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: The hon. Minister will be pleased to know that in my constituency, I have already got five tube-wells dug up like that, with the help of the generous people.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I think that that is an example which others can copy with advantage to all concerned.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): But there are some limitations by law on such donations. That is one difficulty. If there is a little bit more of freedom given for making those donations, then we would be better off.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I understand. But for the rich people it would be a question of paying out of the Government taxes. I am referring to the other people not so fortunate.

There has been some reference to major diseases. I am afraid that there is not that measure of information with hon. Members as should have been with them, and I think that we are at fault for this. We have circulated the papers and we would like even the general public to know more about the situation. But I submit that the main diseases which afflict the mass of the people in this country have been controlled. In the case of the others, of course, sometimes there is some minor setback. But our Department is very alert, and I can say with my experience of the last two months that the Ministry of Health has shown an amount of capacity for quick reaction which I have seldom found elsewhere. Hon. Members should not think that because I am associated with this Ministry therefore, I am trying to be unreasonably partial to it. Sir, I was referring to major diseases. I do not want to go into the many details about it. But I find that in most diseases, the progress in controlling them has been substantial, such for instance as in controlling malaria, cholera,

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small-pox, etc. One hon. Member was referring to the position in regard to small-pox in disparaging terms. I am afraid that he is not aware of the fact that there has been a progressive decrease in the incidence of small-pox and that last year the incidence of small-pox was the lowest so far in the history of India. I can go on giving the figures about other diseases also.

As regards malaria, there has been a slight setback, but really there is nothing to worry about it. As against 7½ crores of cases when the programme was started, last year the member was 5 lakhs only. Of course, in some States, malaria has gone back from the stage of maintenance or the stage of consolidation to the stage of attack in a few places. Now, the approach is being reviewed from time to time and necessary measures are being taken.

As for the reference to leprosy, cancer and so on, preventive action is being taken against some of these diseases. As research progresses in this country and abroad, our measures also will have to be adjusted. But I want to assure the House that I have studied the papers relating to various diseases in connection with two questions asked in this House in the last few weeks. I can say that we are not only alert but we shall continue to maintain a close watch and take as effective and efficient measures as possible against these diseases.

There was mention about the Central Council for Ayurveda. Dr. Kailash also mentioned about it. He should be aware that the Council is being formed. The first Council is to be nominated and Nominations have already been made. I think in a matter of weeks. within the next month, it will be possible to announce the formation of the Central Council for Indian medicine, yoga etc.

About the position of hospitals, doctors, nurses, medical colleges and medical education, it is a very wide subject. I would not like to take up the time of the House, but I would like to say that hospitals have increased in this country. Their latest number is 95. From half a dozen to 95 is not a small progress. I want to inform the House that a decision has recently been made that mobile hospitals will be increased from 5 to 95. That is, each hospital will have a mobile hospital attached to it. If hon. members know about the progress and the impact that these mobile hospitals have already made, I think this new scheme would be regarded as a very welcome breakthrough.

The last subject I would like briefly to refer to is that of the Bangla Desh refugees. As you know, this problem suddenly broke upon us. Though there was some early indication, we did not know either the extent or the rapidity of the increase or the ultimate size of the problem which has now come upon us. My Ministry went ahead and made every advance preparation, with the result that due to timely and adequate preventive measures taken the cholera situation has been brought under control. There was a fear that this cholera, which is worse than what prevailed normally in this country, might spread from the refugee camps to the local population. We were mortally afraid of this. Now I am glad to say that it has been controlled. The normal percentage of death to attack is supposed to be up to 20. In the camps until recently, it was 14 per cent. The latest figure is about 13 per cent only which itself is an indication of the direction in which the situation has moved in the meantime.

I have got the figures, but I do not want to tire you with them. I will only say that fifty lakhs of injections have been administered within a very short time. Not only in the camps, but the people around have been immunised. In this matter I think our Ministry can take some humble but legitimate pride.

DR. RANEN SEN : In today's papers it is reported that there is again increase of cholera incidence in certain parts of West Bengal.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : As you know, the influx is continuing. We do not know the new cholera cases came from those people or others. If there are affected people bringing the disease, I am afraid it can become worse, but we shall be as careful as hitherto, in fact more careful, because we know how much is at stake. It is not a question of the refugees only. The whole country would be in trouble if it spreads.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : आंखों की बीमारी के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? इस बीमारी को कुछ लोग बंगला आई ट्रबुल कहते हैं।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : मान्यवर, जब तक शरीर है तब तक बीमारी रहने वाली है। इसीलिये कहा है: "शरीरं व्याधिमन्दिरम्"। हम लोगों को दवाई करने दीजिये। आप चिन्ता न कीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demands Nos. 36 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,59,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Demand No. 37 relating to Medical and Public Health."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hours.

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 85 to 87 and 140 to 142 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing for which we have just 2 hours.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 85—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,15,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND NO. 86—PUBLIC WORKS.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,39,37,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 87—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,90,88,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,03,33,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 141—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,46,66,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 142—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,01,51,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : In the short time at my disposal I shall deal with some of the points found in the Report. I find from the Report that under the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers, 2,24,400 houses were sanctioned, but only 1,72,200 houses were constructed. In the Low Income Group Housing Scheme 1,74,100 houses were sanctioned and only 1,33,700 houses were constructed.

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Then regarding Subsidised scheme for plantation workers only 1767 houses were built. The next part is the most important with reference to the *garibi hatao* slogan of this Government free house sites for landless agricultural workers. From the report it is found that only 1913 house sites were sanctioned and only 1583 houses were built throughout India at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. This makes the position evident that though the Government speaks of *garibi hatao*, attention is not given to the poorer sections of the community. Most of these landless workers are from Scheduled Castes and Tribes. No attention has been given to them.

Furthermore there is no planning or at least there is no mention of any planning in the report. It has been only mentioned that in Bihar ten acres of land have been acquired for construction of houses for the landless workers and no other scheme for the coming years has been mentioned here.

There is next a scheme for construction for low income group. Then there is another scheme. Land for former officers, etc. is provided there. We find that big officers are having land at Delhi at much cheaper rates than others and under very good conditions with facilities of water, electricity, roads, etc. But the poorer sections of the Government employees are provided land at far away places, ten miles away from the centre of Delhi. Instead of *garibi hatao* they are being driven away from the centre of Delhi. Besides, these officers who construct these honses are not residing in their houses ; they rent it out at high rents like Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 per month but they themselves occupy Government houses at cheap rent. Is this what socialism and *garibi hatao* mean ?

The poorer sections of the Government employeees get some loan from the Government but according to the present system the workers are to approach the Housing Ministry for the grant of loans. It will make it easier for them if money is allotted to different departments of Government.

I am told that Government employees from Mysore have to secure Government land by giving a mortgage of land and for this mortgage they have to spend more than a thousand rupees. I request the hon. Minister to look into the affair.

The Government has about fifteen printing presses in different parts of the country. It is known from the report that still about Rs. 20 lakhs is spent for printing Government papers, from private presses, while the capacity of these Government presses are not being utilised. I can give one instance. In Kerala one new press was set up five or six years ago at Korutti and people were given to understand that it would absorb about 600 persons. When the new machinery were set up only 168 persons were given work. The union in this place is demanding that two shifts must be there. An assurance was given to absorb certain persons and to have two shifts, but nothing has yet been

done. Moreover, the union of the workers at Koratti has not been given any recognition. If these presses are fully utilised no work need be given to the presses outside.

Sometimes, it is said that the press is not having enough work due to the shortage of paper. From the report, at page 75, it is found that "a requisition for 35,528 metric tonnes of paper was made; orders for that much quantity of paper were placed with the mills. But only 18,236 metric tonnes of paper were supplied to the stationery department. This shortage of paper is one of the main reasons why this press is not having work.

It is also found that the order for the paper is being given by the DGSD, but the paper is supplied through the Controller of Stationery. Because of this dual arrangement, the Controller of Stationery cannot force the mills to make the supply as per the order. So, due to the shortage of paper, this press is not having full rated capacity for the work. For this, the union workers are being blamed.

Then, this Ministry is to look after urban development. It is found that the health of people in the big cities such as Calcutta and Bombay is horrible. Almost all urban parts of the country except probably certain parts of Delhi are poorly looked after. The outskirts of Delhi are horrible. There is no electricity; no water-supply. The failure of electricity is always there. Some of these things were very ably published in the *Blitz* a few weeks back. The Calcutta Metropolitan Authority has been constituted to look after the improvement in Calcutta. A few crores of rupees have been already allotted, but we are of the opinion that they have not done any good work. Already they have set up a bureaucratic machinery. We are sure that this bureaucratic machinery will not be able to improve the lot of the people of Calcutta. That is our firm opinion.

From the report, it is found that 17,270 people are working as the employees in the work-charged establishment. From the report it is also found that an *ad hoc* committee was formed a few years back and that committee recommended that 12,513 people should be absorbed, but only 10,604 people have been absorbed so far, and this *ad hoc* committee has been dissolved. So, the fate of the other people in the work-charged establishment is not clear. I request the Minister to look into this; especially when they are talking of socialism *garibi hatao*, this should not be the case that for years they should be working as work-charged establishment employees. We should do away with this system and we should all abrorb of them as permanent employees in the department.

Then, I find that due to expansion of work, there are so many posts which have been created, but the number of posts of upper division clerks have not been increased. As a result, persons who have been working for over 15 to 20 or 25 years are not being promoted. So, there is no impetus given for their work. The number of duty posts should be immediately increased so that the clerical staff in the lower division can have a chance of being promoted to higher posts. With these words, I resume my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may now move their motions.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding giving work of annual repair and maintenance to contractors in C. P. W. D. (1)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding employment of Engineers in C. P. W. D. for administrative and non-technical posts (2)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to pay annual increments to workers of G. Division, C. P. W. D. (6)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer Provident Fund account by Central Stores Division No. II, C. P. W. D. of workers transferred to other Divisions in May and June, 1971 (7).

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to confirm eligible Malis as permanent of West Division Directorate of Horticulture C. P. W. D. (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illegal employment of Beldars as chowkidars in B. Division, C. P. W. D. (9)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100,"

[Need to pay overtime wages to Beldars of B. Division C. P. W. D. who have been employed as Chowkidars (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to employ Assistant Plumber or Plumber by B. Division, C. P. W. D. for plumbing works in the Prime Minister's residence (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply uniform to the work-charged staff of Electrical Division No. VI, C. P. W. D. (12)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay washing allowance to the Painters and Plumbers of Sub-Division No. IV of F. Division, C. P. W. D. (13)].

"That the Demand nnder the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer Provident Fund account by D. Division C. P. W. D. to N. Division of the workers who have been transferred along with works (14)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay annual increments to Beldars of D. Division, C. P. W. D. (15)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper fixation of pay of Assistant Fitters of Electrical Division No. V. C. P. W. D., Delhi (16)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay arrears of leave salary to Plumbers of Dev Nagar Enquiry Office of K. Division, C. P. W. D, (17)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare combined seniority list of work-charged staff of Gauhati Electrical Divisions I and II (excluding Martam Sub-Division) of C. P. W. D. (18)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of work-charged staff of Delhi Central Circle No. 1 of C. P. W. D. (19)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of work-charged staff of Horticultural Directorate of C. P. W. D. (20)],

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer E. and M. Superintendents of Air Conditioning Divisions of C. P. W. D. in Delhi who are working in the same place for more than five years (21)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to confirm as permanent Farashes of C. P. W. D. working in F. Division (22],

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm Sewermen as permanent in Delhi Administration Division No. IV of C. P. W. D. (23)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place Patna Central Electrical Division of C. P. W. D. under the jurisdiction of Calcutta Central Electrical Circles I or II (24)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for tenure transfer of Assistant Engineers to Coimbatore Central Electrical Division of C. P. W. D, (25)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay scale of Meter Readers of C. P. W. D. (26)].

"That the Demand under the Head Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay scale of Firemen of C. P. W. D. (27)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts for work-charged staff of N. E. F. A. Circles of C. P. W. D. (28)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix working hours for work-charged staff of N. E. F. A. Circles of C. P. W. D. (29)].

"That the Demand under the Head Pubilc Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct C. P. W. D. staff quarters at all airports (30)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply uniform to the Bhisties, Assistant Painters and Painters of Delhi Administration Division No. I of C. P. W. D. (31)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply C. G. H. S. cards to the Beldars of Delhi Administration Division No. I of C. P. W. D. who have completed one year of service (32)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm as permanent the eligible Assistant Painters of Delhi Administration Division No. I of C. P. W. D. (33)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply summer uniform to Chowkidars of Delhi Administration Division No. I of C. P. W. D. (34)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm as permanent the eligible Beldars and Bhisties of Delhi Administration Division No. I of C. P. W. D. (35)].

"The the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply Provident Fund accounts to all workers under Gauhati Electrical Division II, C. P. W. D. for the year ending March, 1970 (36)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm as permanent eligible workers of Gauhati Electrical Division II of C. P. W. D. (37)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply uniform to the eligible workcharged staff of Gauhati Electrical Division II, C. P. W. D. (38)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote workers against the vacant posts under Patna Central Electrical Division, C. P. W. D. (39)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply Provident Fund accounts to the workers of Patna Central Electrical Division, C. P. W. D. for the year ending March, 1970 (40)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay travelling allowance to the workers of Patna Central Electrical Division who came to this Division on transfer (41)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay Children's Education Allowance to workers at Burnpur under Patna Central Electrical Division, C. P. W. D. (42)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority list of work-charged staff of Patna Central Electrical Division, C. P. W. D. (43)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for rotational transfer of Electricians posts in Nepal under Patna Central Electrical Division, C. P. W. D. (44)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish Independent M. and T. Sub-Division, Dum Dum of C. P. W. D. (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to repatriate C. P. W. D. staff working in Calcutta P. and T. Divisions, who have opted to come back to C. P. W. D. (46)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer Air Conditioning works of Air Conditioning Division II at Faridabad to the jurisdiction of Faridabad Central Electrical Division, C. P. W. D. (47)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer Air Conditioning workers at Izzatnagar under Air Conditioning Division II to the jurisdiction of Kanpur Central Electrical Division, C. P. W. D. (48)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer Air Conditioning works at Hindon under Air Conditioning Division II to the jurisdiction of Ghaziabad Central Electrical Division, C. P. W. D. (49)].

"That the Demand under the Head Pubic Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority lists of work-charged staff of Calcutta Central Circle II, C P. W. D. (50)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority lists of work charged staff of Calcutta Central Circle I, C. P. W. D. (51)];

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority lists of work-charged staff of Calcutta Central Circle III, C. P. W. D. (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm eligible L. D. C.s as permanent in the Calcutta Central Division No. V. C. P. W. D. (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority lists of work-charged staff of Nagpur Central Circle, C. P. W. D. (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of work-charged staff Bombay Central Circle, C. P. W. D. (55)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide proper recreation room to workers of B. Division, C. P. W. D. at Kushak Road Enquiry Office (56)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide proper recreation room to workers of Parliament Works Division II, C. P. W. D. at Yojna Bhawan Enquiry Office (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-organise Electrical Division X. C. P. W. D., New Delhi on the basis of contiguity of area (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Giving the work of maintenance of lifts in R. K. Puram Sector XIII in the Electrical Division IX C. P. W. D. on contract (59)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Nagpur Central Circle, C. P. W. D. (60)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of Class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Bombay Central Circle, C. P. W. D. (61)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have same rules regarding grant of second Saturday off to staff working under caretakers of C. P. W. D. in Delhi (62)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have some rules regarding grant of second Saturday off to Lift Staff working in different Divisions of C. P. W. D. in Delhi (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the condition of C.P.W.D. Canteen at American Warehouse, Netajinagar, New Delhi (64)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the condition of C. P. W. D. Canteen at Indraprastha Bhawan, New Delhi (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Calcutta Central Circle I. C. P. W. D. (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Calcutta Central Circle II, C. P. W. D. (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Calcutta Central Circle III, C. P. W. D. (68)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Madras Central Circle, C. P. W. D. (69)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Madras Central Electrical Circle, C.P.W.D. (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Bombay Central Electrical Circle, C.P.W.D. (71)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Delhi Central Electrical Circle IV, C.P.W.D. (72)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Directorate of Horticulture, C.P.W.D. (73)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Delhi Administration Circle I, C.P.W.D. (74)].

"That the Demand under the Hea Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Delhi Administration Circle III, C.P.W.D. (75)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Delhi Central Electrical Circle III, C.P.W.D. (76)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Calcutta Central Electrical Circle I, C.P.W.D. (77)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Delhi Central Electrical Circle II, C.P.W.D. (78)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishments in Calcutta Central Electrical Circle II, C.P.W.D. (79)].

"That the demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Delhi Central Electrical Circle V, C.P.W.D. (80)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Assam Central Circle, Gauhati, C.P.W.D. (81)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Food Storage Electrical Circle, C.P.W.D. (82)].

"That the demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Agra Central Circle, C.P.W.D. (83)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer back from Nepal the Draftsmen of CPWD who have completed three years tenure service there (84)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill the vacant posts of Draftsmen Grade I in CPWD (85)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift office of the Electrical Division No. V, CPWD from Indraprastha Bhawan to R. K. Puram (86)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift office of the G. Division, C.P.W.D. from Indraprastha Bhawan to R. K. Puram (87)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Delhi Central Circle I. C. P. W. D. (88)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of Class IV staff in categories transferred from work-charged to regular establishment in Delhi Central Circle II, C. P. W. D. (89)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of work-charged staff of Delhi Central Electrical Circle III of CPWD (90)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of work-charged staff of Delhi Central Electrical Circle IV of C. P. W. D. (91)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority list of work-charged staff of Calcutta Central Electrical Circle II, C.P.W.D. (92)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in sanction of pension to retired work-charged staff in Delhi Administration Electrical Division III, C.P.W.D. (93)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare revised seniority list of work-charged staff of Assam Central Circle, C.P.W.D. (94)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in disbursement of wages to workers of Assam Aviation Works Division, C.P.W.D. in stations other than Gauhati (95)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get the Provident Fund accounts transferred of workers of A Division, C.P.W.D. who have been transferred to this Division from other Divisions (96)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare the revised seniority list of work-charged staff of Madras Central Circle, C.P.W.D. (97)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide table and chairs in the Power Houses under Madras Central Electrical Circle, C.P.W.D. (98)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare the revised seniority lists of workcharged staff of Madras Central Circle, C.P.W.D. (99)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide clocks in the Power Houses for noting timings in the log books in the Madras Central Electrical Circle, C.P.W.D. (100)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Victimisation of Chowkidars (Regular) of Madras Central Circle of C.P.W.D. for becoming members of the Trade Union. (101)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced to Re. 1."

[Employment of CPWD Engineers on deputation in the National Buildings Construction Corporation. (102)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced to Re. 1."

[Awarding work on sub-contract or petty contract by the National Buildings Construction Corporation (103)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain grassy lawns by Horticulture Department in Government colonies more especially in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi (104)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the callous behaviour of the officials posted at C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. (105)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check poor maintenance of Government quarters in Government colonies more especially in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi. (106)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide wash basins in Type II and III Government quarters in New Delhi. (107)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the staff of C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi to register the complaints of allottees quickly. (108)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the staff of C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi to register the complaints of the allottees on telephone. (109)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide wash-basins in type III Government quarters in Lodi Colony in spite of persistent demands from the allottees. (110)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide scooter garages in type III and type IV Government quarters in Lodi Colony as provided in newly constructed quarters in R. K. Puram. (111)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop parks in A and B blocks of Safdarjang Enclave, New Delhi. (112)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be redududed by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide light on the main road from 'M' Avenue to R. K. Puram, New Delhi. (113)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide light on the main road from Rajnagar to Kamal Cinema in New Delhi. (114)]

"That the Demand under the Head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to move free hold the plots sold by D. D. A. (115)]

"That the Demand under the Head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce ground rent of plots sold by D. D. A. (116)]

DR. SARADISH ROY: I beg to move:—

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb the work-charged employees as regular staff. (128)]

"That the demand under the Head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce second shift in Koratty Press (Kerala). (129)]

"That the Demrnd under the Head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the idle capacity at the Government Press at Koratty (Kerala) (130)]

"That the Demand under the Head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reorganise Government of India Press Workers' Union Koratty, Kerala. (131)]

"That the Demand under the Head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inquire into the charges of corruption and high-handedness against the management of the Government of India Press at Koratty. (132)]

"That the Demand under the Head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide housing facility to poor and middle class families. (133)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:—

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide financial assistance for the development of Patna city. (146)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give cent per cent grants to States for the Slum Clearance Schemes. (155)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay stress on the construction of Government buildings in order to reduce the expenditure of crores of rupees as rent for Government offices. (156)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to enforce successfully the Rent Control enactment. (157)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the theft and misappropriation of building material. (158)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the rules governing allotment of Government quarters to those Government officials who possess their own houses. (159)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check earning of excessive profits by contractors undertaking Government contracts. (160)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special grant for the development of Patna town. (161)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special grant to improve the condition of roads and lanes in Patna town and to protect the citizens against insanitary conditions obtaining there. (162)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay reasonable market price for the land acquired for construction work. (163)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix a ceiling on the number of houses possessed by an individual. (164)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give up the policy of demolishing Juggi-Jhopris. (165)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide residential plots and building material to dwellers of Jhuggis. (166)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide drinking water, electricity and other civil amenities to dwellers of Jhuggis. (167)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to 'authorise the unauthorised colonies. (168)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cancel the decision regarding allotment of residential land to M.P.s (169)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special grants to State Governments for providing houses to Harijans. (170)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide residential land to Harijans and landless people. (171)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to formulate and implement a correct policy in regard to the allotment of houses. (172)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide housing facilities to each Government employee. (173)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works and Housing be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enquire into the bungling in the allotment of houses in Bihar. (174)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री दलीप सिंह (बाह्य दिल्ली) : सभापति जी, मैं निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं और मैं इस मंत्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं जिसने बहुत बड़ा काम दिल्ली के अन्दर भी किया और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी किया। दिल्ली में गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के लिए बहुत काफी रहने के क्वार्टर्स का इन्तजाम किया और झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों को ठीक से बसाने का एक तरीका अख्तियार किया। सड़कों को अच्छी तरह से लम्बा चौड़ा किया और बहुत से सड़कों का डेवलपमेंट भी हुआ और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि गुजराल साहब हमारे इस मंत्रालय के मिनिस्टर हैं जिनको दिल्ली से काफी अच्छा लगाव रहा है और दिल्ली के साथ उनका प्यार भी है और जो कुछ कमियां हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वे उनको अच्छी तरह से पूरा करेंगे।

मैं सदर साहब, उन गांवों की तरफ मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिनकी जमीनें इस दिल्ली में एक्वायर हुई और सन् 1957, 1958 से एक्वायर होना शुरू हुई थी और आज तक एक्वायर होती जा रही हैं। तकरीबन 120 गांव ऐसे हैं जिनकी एक एक इंच जमीन एक्वायर हो चुकी है और उनकी बढ़ती हुई आबादी को दिमाग में रखते हुए उनके और आगे बसाने की जगह वहां पर नहीं छोड़ी गई है। मैं इस बात की कोशिश करूंगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब को यह दिखाऊं कि उन गांवों में जहां पर उनके पुराने मकान बने हुए हैं, वहां पर गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी बिल्डिंगें या हाउसिंग बिल्डिंग कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की बड़ी बड़ी ऊंची अट्टालिकाएं खड़ी हुई हैं और उनके बढ़ने के लिए कोई जगह बाकी नहीं रह गई है। आज वे गांव नरक बने हुए हैं और उन गांवों के अन्दर रहने वाले लोगों को बड़ी मुश्किल हो रही है। जो लोग चार-चार सौ और पांच-पांच सौ सालों से बसे हुए थे, आज उनके लिए बसने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है और मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कितनी ही कोआपरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटीज को जो जगहें दी गई हैं, उनमें कितने ही ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी दिल्ली में दो-दो, चार-चार कोठियां मौजूद हैं। उन कोठियों को उन्होंने अपने रिश्तेदारों या दूसरे लोगों के नाम करा दिया है और बारह-बारह सौ और पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह सौ गज के प्लाट लेकर वहां पर नई कोठियां बना डाली हैं। तो मैं यह दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि जबकि यह कहा

[श्री दलीप सिंह]

गया था कि 53 गांव में वे पानी और लेट्रीन की सुविधा देने जा रहे हैं, मैं मन्त्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी गांव में कोई सीवर नहीं है और वहां पर सारी ड्राई टाइप की लेट्रीन्स बनाई गई हैं। कुछ गांवों में पानी की व्यवस्था भी ठीक नहीं है। सन् 1967 से पहले जबकि कारपोरेशन में कांग्रेस की हुकूमत थी, तो वहां पर कुछ गांवों में पानी दिया गया, बिजली दी गई और सड़कें भी बनाई गईं लेकिन 1967 के बाद से जबकि जनसंघ की हुकूमत कारपोरेशन के अन्दर, दिल्ली के अन्दर है, मैं सदर साहब विश्वास के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि एक ईंट भी गांवों में नहीं लगाई गई और अगर एक नाली टूट जाती है तो वह टूटी हुई है और उन नालियों में से इतनी बदबू आती है कि अगर कोई सज्जन आदमी वहां जाता है तो उसे नाक दबा कर जाना पड़ता है।

एक बात और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कहा गया है कि हम 1981 तक इन विलेजेज को डेवलप कर देंगे। 1981 का मतलब यह है कि 1958 में जमीन एक्वायर हुई और आज 12, 13 साल उसे एक्वायर हुए हो गये हैं और वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ है और वहां के लोग परेशान हैं। 10, 11 साल उनके डेवलपमेन्ट में और लगेंगे। तो इसका मतलब यह है कि आज जो 120 स्लम गांव मौजूद हैं, इस तरह से कुछ साल के अन्दर 350 गांव स्लम हो जाएंगे। मुझे पता है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जमीन एक्वायर होगी क्योंकि दिल्ली बढ़ रही है, बढ़ते हुये बच्चे को और बढ़ते हुये शहर को कोई नहीं रोक सकता है। इसलिए मैं दरख्वास्त करना चाहता हूं कि उन गांवों की तरफ, जहां पर इतनी बुरी हालत है, आप पूरी तरह से ध्यान देंगे और वहां पर डेवलपमेंट कार्य शुरू करेंगे।

दूसरी चीज मैं झुग्गी-झोपड़ी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यहां पर लिखा हुआ है कि वहां पर जो ड्राई टाइप की लेट्रीन्स हैं उनको बदलने की कोशिश की जा रही है सीवर सिस्टम से। मैं यकीन के साथ कहता हूं कि मैं वहां पर रोजाना जाता हूं और जे० जे० कोलोनीज में जो लेट्रीन्स हैं उनसे गरीब आदमी बहुत परेशान हैं और वहां पर नाइट स्वायल उठाने के लिए कारपोरेशन का ट्रक आठ-आठ, दस-दस दिन तक भी नहीं पहुंचता है। आप अन्दाजा लगाइये कि उन गरीब आदमियों के बच्चे सामने बैठकर खाना खाते हैं, वहीं वह सोते हैं और बीच में ही ड्राई टाइप लैट्रिन बने हुये हैं। वहां इतनी बदबू हो जाती है जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। कारपोरेशन के लोगों ने अहद किया हुआ है कि जहां गरीब आदमी रहते हैं और जो उनको वोट नहीं देते हैं उनका वह कोई काम नहीं करेंगे। आज दिल्ली की यही हालत है।

आज दिल्ली के अन्दर अनआथराइज्ड कालोनीज बहुत बढ़ती जा रही हैं। हालत यहां तक पहुंच गई है कि जिस जमीन का यूज मास्टर प्लान में था वहां पर भी आबादी हो गई है और 50-50 हजार लोग वहां पर बस गये हैं, जैसे शास्त्री नगर है, पालम कालोनी है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जिस मास्टर प्लैन को कई दफा बदला जा चुका है उसको इन कालोनीज के बारे में भी बदला जाये, क्योंकि इन जगहों पर आबादी बहुत हो गई है और ज्यादातर गरीब आदमी वहां पर रहते हैं।

झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालों के लिये मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। उनको 25-25 गज के प्लाट दिये गये हैं। हालांकि शुरू में उनको 80-80 गज के प्लाट देने की बात चली थी, लेकिन बाद में उनको 25-25 गज के ही प्लाट दिये गये। इस पर भी वह सब्र करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन वह चाहते हैं कि उनको उन पर ओनरशिप राइट मिल जाये। जब तक उनके पास कोई अपनी प्रापर्टी नहीं है तब तक वह बेचारे कर्ज भी नहीं ले सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जितनी बड़ी हमारे देश में घरों की समस्या है, उतनी ही आश्चर्यजनक बात यह है कि इस बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे उन्होंने बतलाया कि किस तरह से कोआपरेटिव में भ्रष्टाचार होता है। उन लोगों ने कोआपरेटिव से जमीनें खरीदी हैं जिस के पास बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हैं।

इसी तरह से जो हमारे सरकारी नौकर दिल्ली में रहते हैं, उनमें से खुद बड़े-बड़े अफसरों ने निजी घर बना लिये हैं, लेकिन फिर भी वह सरकारी मकानों में रहते हैं और अपने मकानों को लम्बे-लम्बे किराये पर उठाते हैं। अगर सरकार इस समस्या पर नियन्त्रण करना चाहती है और इसको हल करना चाहती है तो उसको ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिये जिसके अन्तर्गत जिन लोगों ने बहुत सारे मकान बनवा रखे हैं वह अपने रहने के लिये घर ले लें, बाकी घरों को वह गरीबों को रहने के लिये दे दें। इस की तरफ मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि दिल्ली में लगभग 60-65 हजार ऐसे आदमी वेटिंग लिस्ट में हैं जिनके पास रहने के लिये कोई मकान नहीं है। सरकार बार-बार आश्वासन देती रहती है कि उन्हें जगह दी जायेगी, लेकिन अब तक नहीं मिली हैं। झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालों और दूसरे लोगों को दिल्ली में परेशानी होती है, जिसको सरकार और सारे लोग अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। इसी तरह से गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना है। इसके बारे में अशोक सेन की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। लेकिन सरकार ने उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया। सरकार की आम तौर से यह आदत है कि अगर वह किसी चीज से भागना चाहती है तो उसके लिये कमेटी बना देती है और उस कमेटी की जो रिकमेन्डेशन होती हैं उन पर अमल नहीं करती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो अशोक सेन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट थी उसकी सिफारिशों के बारे में वह क्या कर रही है और चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई की योजना के ऊपर कितना रुपया खर्च करने जा रही है?

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में लगभग 7,000 गवर्नमेंट कर्मचारी सरकारी घरों में रहते हैं। उन्हें सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था, स्वयम् जगजीवन राम ने उनके बीच में आकर कहा था, कि आप इन घरों में रहिये, आपको निकाला नहीं जायेगा। लेकिन इन सात हजार कर्मचारियों को, जो तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के हैं, निकाला जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सबको बेदखली की नोटिसें दे दी हैं। वह कहती है कि जो टेक्सटाइल मजदूर हैं उनको वहां रक्खा जायेगा। टेक्सटाइल मजदूरों के लिये मकानों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, लेकिन एक को उजाड़ कर दूसरे को बसाया जाये, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कौन सी योजना है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह यह कदम उठायेंगी और उनसे घरों को खाली करवायेगी तो वहां पर झगड़ा बढ़ेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में सात हजार क्वार्टर थे जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स को अलाट किये गये थे। उन लोगों को उनमें से बेदखल करने की नोटिस दी जा रही है।

निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : किस शहर में?

श्री सरजू पांडे : कानपुर में। वहां की सरकार कह रही है कि इन घरों को खाली कर दीजिये, उनमें टेक्स्टाइल मजदूर रक्खे जायेंगे। अगर यह बात होगी तो बड़ा भारी आन्दोलन होगा और वहां ला ऐन्ड आर्डर प्राब्लेम पैदा हो जायेगी।

इसलिये मैं खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कहिये कि उन लोगों को घरों से निकाले नहीं, टेक्स-टाइल मजदूरों के लिये अलग से बस्तियों का इन्तजाम करें।

(श्री सरजू पांडे)

कानपुर में इंडस्ट्रियल स्कीम बनाई गई। उसी में यह सरकारी कर्मचारी रहते हैं और उनको अब निकाला जा रहा है। हमारे देश में, हरिजन लोग हैं। पच्चीस वर्ष में हरिजनों को जमीन नहीं दी जा सकी। उत्तर प्रदेश में, बिहार में, पंजाब में, किसी सूबे में चले जाइये। हरिजनों के पास रहने के लिये जमीन नहीं है और सरकार उधर कुछ ध्यान भी नहीं दे रही है।

SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN (Ponnani): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

सभापति महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है। —अब सदन में गणपूर्ति हो गई, माननीय सदस्य बोलें।

श्री सरजू पांडे : हमारे देश में हरिजनों को बसाने की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक यह समस्या गम्भीर रूप से विद्यमान है। इस सम्बन्ध में न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई कदम उठाया है और न प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने ही कोई कदम उठाया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि अगर सरकार चाहती है कि हरिजनों को बसाने की समस्या को हल किया जाय तो उसके लिये कम से कम हरिजन बस्तियों के पास सरकारी तौर पर जमीन ऐक्वायर की जाये और उन लोगों को बिना किसी तरह का दाम दिये हुए जमीनें दी जायें। इसी तरह से यह समस्या हल हो सकती है। इस पर सरकार को अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिये।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कलकत्ता कारपोरेशन को डेढ़ करोड़ रु० दिया है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है। कलकत्ते की समस्या को हल करने के लिये और भी ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाना चाहिये और वहां का इम्प्रूवमेंट किया जाना चाहिये। हम इसके लिये कोई झगड़ा नहीं करते कि कलकत्ता को क्यों दिया गया। लेकिन मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि वह और शहरों के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं। जब उसने कलकत्ते को डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया दिया है तो बनारस है, इलाहाबाद है, आगरा है, दिल्ली है, पटना है—पटना शहर भी बहुत गन्दा है— दूसरे शहर हैं। उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार कितना रुपया दे रही है ताकि वहां की समस्या हल हो सके। अगर सरकार बड़ी आबादी वाले शहरों की घरों की समस्या को हल करना चाहती है, तो उसको इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिये। सरकार अगर लेश-मात्र भी समाजवाद की बात कहती है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कितने दिनों में इस तरह समाजवाद आ सकेगा। सरकार की नीतियां बड़ी दुःखदायी हैं। अगर सरकार कुछ भी करना चाहती है तो कम से कम देश में लोगों के घरों के लिये कोई प्रोग्राम तो होना चाहिये। आप दूसरे देशों को देखें तो इतने ही दिनों में उन्होंने अपने देश की जनता के लिये घरों की समस्या को हल कर लिया है। अगर आप लोगों को सिर छिपाने के लिये घर, पेट के लिये रोटी नहीं देंगे और दूसरी तरफ जो बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ हैं वह तमाम मकानों पर कब्जा किये रहेंगे तो कोई भी प्रगति यहां नहीं हो सकती।

सभापति महोदय, हम आप की घंटी से बहुत परेशान हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो घंटी आज हमारे लिये बज रही है वह मिनिस्टरों के लिये बजे ताकि उनकी निद्रा खुले और वह देश की गरीब जनता की ओर देखें। जब उनके लिये घंटी बजेगी तब वह इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इन समस्याओं पर ध्यान दें और उनको हल करने का प्रयास करें।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : सभापति महोदय, जितनी कड़ी यह प्राब्लैम है मकानों की उसकी तरफ उतनी तेजी और संजीदगी से हम ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। सारी कंट्री में आप घूम आइये, बड़े-बड़े शहरों में लाखों आदमी ऐसे मिलेंगे जिन के पास रहने के लिये मकान नहीं हैं। लोग सड़कों पर सो कर अपना गुजारा करते

हैं । बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, दिल्ली की तो बात ही क्या है, हम ने देहातों में भी बहुत कम मकान बनाये हैं ।

16 hrs.

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की तरफ जितना ध्यान देने की जरूरत थी, वह हम नहीं दे पाये हैं । आखिर कब तक हम इस मसले को हल कर पायेंगे ? क्या इस तरह की रुटीन डिमांड इस प्राबलम को साल्व कर सकेगी ? मैं यह तजवीज करना चाहता हूं कि इस मिनिस्ट्री को स्माल हाउसिज के लिए एक क्रैश प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहिए । इस प्रोग्राम के मातहत हिन्दुस्तान की सब "ए" और "बी" क्लास की म्यूनिसिपल कमेटीज को बैंक या एल० आई० सी० से लोन दिलाये जायें, जिनके जरिये वे अपने अपने शहरों में रहने वाले गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज, म्यूनिसिपल एम्पलाईज और दूसरे लोगों के लिए कालोनीज बनाये । इस तरह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में नई कालोनीज बनाई जायें । अगर इस प्राबलम को साल्व करना है, तो इस मिनिस्ट्री को इस तरफ संजीदगी के साथ ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

इस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से देहात की तरफ भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है । हम लोग इलैक्शन के वक्त बहुत बातें करते हैं । क्या यह पासिबिल नहीं है—और क्यों पासिबिल नहीं है—कि सरकार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को एक एक पक्का मकान या एक एक प्लाट दे सके ? मैं नहीं समझ पाया कि उस में ऐसी कौन सी फाईनांशल इम्प्लीकेशन्ज हैं । यह ठीक है कि हमारे सैक्रेटरी और डायरेक्टर हर काम के लिए बजट में प्राविजन की बात करते हैं । लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि सरकार इस काम के लिए एक साल में 50 करोड़ रुपये रखे । मैंने मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा और बिहार में देखा है कि जमीन खाली पड़ी है, पत्थर हैं । सरकार उनको पत्थर तोड़ कर दे, सीमेंट दे और 500 रुपये का कर्जा भी दे । इस तरह वे लोग खुद अपनी पक्की झोंपड़ी बना लेंगे । लेकिन सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । इस मिनिस्ट्री को यह प्लान बनाना चाहिए कि हर देहात में हरिजनों और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को रहने के लिए पक्के मकान दिये जायें । अगर इसके लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास जाना पड़े, तो सरकार को वह भी करना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां अरबन सीलिंग की बात की जाती है । इस बजट में एक इनडायरेक्ट वे में ऐसा किया गया है । इस मुल्क में एक तरफ तो ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनके पास सिर छिपाने के लिए जगह नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ खुली लूट हो रही है । उसको हम कैसे खत्म कर पायेंगे ? अगर हम उसको खत्म नहीं कर पायेंगे, तो हम खुद खत्म हो जायेंगे । इसलिए इस मसले की तरफ पूरी संजीदगी के साथ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है । सरकार सीलिंग क्यों नहीं इन्ट्रोड्यूस करती है ?—वह दो लाख रुपये हो, या तीन लाख या चार लाख । एक मकान और एक दुकान से ज्यादा किसी के पास नहीं रहना चाहिए । यह बहुत सीधी और साफ बात है । उसको इम्लीमेंट करने में ब्यूरोक्रेसी रुकावट डालेगी । एक एम० पी० को मकान देने में तो दिक्कत है, लेकिन एक अंडर सैक्रेटरी या डिपुटी सैक्रेटरी को मकान देने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं है ।

हमारे मुल्क में ब्लैक मनी है, जिसकी चर्चा भी बहुत की जाती है । मैं तजवीज करना चाहता हूं कि एक स्माल हाउस कारपोरेशन बनाई जाये । इस बात की खुली छूट दी जाये कि जिस आदमी के पास पैसा है, वह उसके शेयर खरीदे और वे शेयर ट्रांसफर न हो सकें । उस आदमी से उस पैसे का सोर्स भी न पूछा जाये । इस तरह सरकार 100, 150 करोड़ रुपया इकट्ठा कर सकती है और इस तरह छोटे मकान बनाने के लिए ब्लैक मनी ऐवेलेबल हो सकता है ।

लोक सभा का जो स्टाफ है, उसको मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं । दिल्ली में मकानों की एलाटमेंट में बड़ी डिसक्रिमिनेशन होती है । जिनकी चलती है, वे मकान ले जाते हैं और जिनकी नहीं चलती है, उनको नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : माननीय सदस्य किस कैटेगरी में हैं ?

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मेरी नहीं गलती है—वैसे इम्प्रेशन यह है कि मेरी बहुत गलती है।

जिस ढंग और जज्बे से इस प्राबलम को सोल्व किया जा रहा है, उस ढंग से यह प्राबलम कभी साल्व नहीं होगी। इस प्राबलम को हल करने के लिए ढंग, स्पिरिट जज्बे और वलवले, सब कुछ बदलना पड़ेगा।

*SHRI SAMINATHAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development.

I would confine my remarks to three important aspects of functioning of this Department. In the Second Five Year Plan the allocation for slum clearance in urban centres was Rs. 20 crores, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 9.9 crores was incurred. For rural housing, in the II Plan the allocation was Rs. 10 crores and only a sum of Rs. 3.7 crores was spent. In the III Plan, a sum of Rs. 28.06 crores was the allocation for slum clearance in urban centres and the expenditure was Rs. 26.90 crores. For rural housing, the allocation was Rs. 12.7 crores in the III Plan and the expenditure incurred was only Rs. 4.22 crores.

I have quoted these statistics to show that nearly 50% of the meagre allocation for slum clearance in urban centres and rural housing both in the II and III plans respectively has not been utilised. It is not a sad commentary on the working of the Government, which proclaim from house-tops that they are wedded to the welfare of the downtrodden countrymen, that they have not spent 50% of the allotted money? This goes to show the seriousness with which the Government are trying to tackle the basic problems faced by the country.

I will refer here to the honest attempts made by our D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu in giving the much-needed relief to the people facing the rigours of these hydra-headed problems. The Tamil Nadu Government have constituted recently a Slum Clearance Board and I am sure that Tamil Nadu is the only and the first State which has taken such a constructive step to solve the menace of ever-growing slums. I wish to say that the entire credit for taking this step goes to ever-alert and endearing Chief Minister, Kalaignar Karunanidhi. With his inimitable interest in the welfare of poor people, he has formulated a 7 year scheme with an outlay of Rs. 40 crores for rehabilitation of slum-dwellers. In this year's Budget a sum of Rs. 4.50 crores has been allocated for this purpose. Because of financial constraints we have to rest content with implementing this scheme in Madras City alone. We have no doubt plans for extending this worthwhile venture to rural areas also. But paucity of funds prevents us from pursuing this project any further. You must be aware, Sir, that in Madras City many houses have been constructed quickly and expeditiously and in fact many slum-dwellers have already been given alternate homes. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board has made big strides in this pioneering activity and stands as a shining example for other States in our country to emulate. I would request the hon. Minister that he should find out ways and means for extending financial assistance to this Board in the form of 50% subsidy and 50% loan to put the financial position of the Board on a sound footing. It is necessary that the Centre takes such a constructive decision because the Board is engaged in the landable objective of obliterating the ugly slums from the landscape of Tamil Nadu.

In the Fourth Plan also, a meagre sum of Rs. 237,03 crores out of a total outlay of Rs. 24882 crores has been earmarked for this purpose. I am firmly of the view that this allocation will not touch even the fringe of the problem. I request that the allocation should be doubled if the Government want to convince the people of their convictions.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan a provision of Rs. 2.6 crores has been made for setting up a Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore in Tamil Nadu. As Tamil Nadu's efforts in clearing the slums are being hampered on account of acute shortage of building materials like concrete sheets, steel, etc., I request the hon. Minister to expedite the setting up of Cellular Concrete Plant at Ennore and to ensure early commissioning of Salem Steel Plant by exercising his good offices with his colleages in the Council of Ministers.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

I would also suggest that the Life Insurance Corporation and the nationalised Banks must extend financial assistance to the State Governments so that they constitute the Slum Clearance Boards on the lines of Tamil Nadu Board. In the alternative, the Life Insurance Corporation can itself construct cheap houses at the cost of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1500, instead of indulging in the construction of multi-storied mansions. The L. I. C. can charge also a nominal rent of Rs. 5 or 10 from these people, which will go to meet the cost of construction.

According to 1971 Census the population of the country is 54.70 crores, out of which 40 crores live in rural areas. So far all the benefits from protected water supply schemes, public health programmes including sanitation have accrued to the people in urban centres. Even after 23 years of independence, 40 crores of people in rural areas are entirely dependent on tanks, wells and rivers for their drinking water and the Government have not been able to assure them protected drinking water. Even here our Tamil Nadu Government have stolen a march over other States. More than 50 schemes are under various stages of implementation. The Government have set up a Water and Drainage Board for this purpose. The L. I. C. has been given the Government's guarantee for extending loans to such meaningful schemes. To give one example, in my Constituency, for the purpose of providing drinking water to a village known as Puliampatti with a population of 10,000, a scheme costing Rs. 31 lakhs is under implementation. The water from the river Bhavani, 10 miles away from this place, is being brought to this village.

Our Chief Minister, Kalaignar Karunanidhi with his zeal and enthusiasm to serve the common people has constituted the Slum Clearance Board, the Water Board and has also initiated a scheme for rehabilitating the beggars suffering from communicable and incurable diseases. It behoves of the Central Government to encourage and enthuse the Tamil Nadu Government by extending financial assistance to the extent possible. I am sure that the hon. Minister will bestow his personal attention on my request so far as his Ministry is concerned.

In conclusion, I would refer to the Government of India Press in Perianaickenpalayam, near Coimbatore. This was set up seven years before and has given employment to 400 people of this area. In order to meet the local demand, a second shift was also sanctioned two years before, but it has not yet been started. I would here refer to the classic example of discrimination shown by the Centre. The Government have sanctioned second shift in the second Government of India Press started in Delhi last year. If the second shift in the Press at Perianaickenpalayam had been started from the date of sanction, it would have provided employment to another 400 people of that local area. There is also unseemly dispute between the Manager and the workers there, deteriorating the relationship between the two. Nine people were suspended and after repeated representations to the Minister eight of them have been re-instated. Still, one employee has not yet been taken back. Some cases are also still pending. I request that steps must be taken to settle the dispute amicably and the sanctioned second shift must be started at once.

With these few words, I conclude.

श्री शशिभूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली में जो आवास की समस्या है वह बहुत बड़ी है और उसको सुधारने का काफी प्रयत्न केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किया है। डी०डी०ए० भी एक बहुत बड़ा काम्पलेक्स है। लेकिन उनके पास साधन बहुत कम हैं और समस्या उनके हाथ में बहुत बड़ी दे दी है। इस साल में 15 हजार मकान बनाने की योजना उनके सामने है। लेकिन 15 हजार मकानों से इतनी बड़ी समस्या का हल नहीं हो सकता। कम से कम 50 हजार मकान बनाए जायं और इस साल में उसकी योजना बनाई जाय तो संभव है कि इस समस्या को थोड़ा सा हम सुलझा सकेंगे। लेकिन उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को और ज्यादा पैसा देना जरूरी है। जहां मैं इस वक्त इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं साथ ही साथ मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सरकार दिल्ली को ठीक तरह बसाने के लिए कम से कम 25 करोड़ रुपये इसको दे ताकि वह इस समस्या को हल कर सकें दिल्ली सिर्फ दिल्ली वालों की ही नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय शहर है, सारे देश के लोग यहां आ कर रहते हैं, मद्रास के भी बंगाल के भी और सारे देश के सबसे ज्यादा रहने वालों का प्रतिनिधित्व यहां है। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की

(श्री शशिभूषण)

जिम्मेदारी और बढ़ जाती है और इसको एक माडेल सिटी बना सकें दिल्ली को इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में काफी इमैजिनेशन की जरूरत है और गंभीर विचार की जरूरत है। माननीय दीक्षित जी और गुजराल साहब दोनों दिल्ली की समस्याओं से बहुत पहले से परिचित हैं। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि वह डी०डी०ए० के काफी अधिकार बढ़ाएंगे और उसको अधिक पैसा देंगे साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र से चूंकि उसको पैसा दिया जाता है तो कम से कम डी०डी० ए० के बोर्ड में केन्द्र का प्रतिनिधित्व तो होना चाहिए। वह ऐडवाइजर्स रख लेते हैं जिसका कोई मतलब नहीं। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि कोई राजनैतिक दबाव डी०डी०ए० पर हो लेकिन संसद के दो या तीन डायरेक्टर जरूर होने चाहिए। पहले थे, बाद में पता नहीं कैसे हटा दिए गए।

जो जहां काम करते हैं वहां उनका रहने की व्यवस्था होनी ही चाहिए। जैसे पुलिस के थाने हैं, सिपाही तो बढ़ेंगे। तो उनको थाने के पास रहने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। जो संसद में काम करते हैं उनको संसद के आस पास मकान देने चाहिए। उनको बहुत दूर-दूर रात के एक बजे दो बजे जाना पड़ता है, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता। और खास तौर से चूंकि उनका काम ऐसा है कि जिससे उनको बीस बीस मील की दूरी से आने में दिक्कत होती है। इसी तरह से चपरासी हैं। पहले अंग्रेजों के जमाने में एक छोटा सा कमरा उनको दे दिया गया था। अब चपरासियों का भी स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ गया है। तो उनके मकान को भी बढ़ाने का प्लान होना चाहिए। इसी तरह जो शिक्षक हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं उनके लिए सस्ते मकानों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए बैंक्स और एल०आइ० सी० को ज्यादा उदार होना चाहिए। मेरा ख्याल है कि सरकार उन पर थोड़ा सा ध्यान दे तो यह राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएं डी०डी०ए० की मदद कर सकती हैं जिससे कि वह अपने प्लान को आगे बढ़ा सकें।

खास तौर से जब हम देखते हैं कि 6-6 एकड़ की लोगों की कोठियां यहां हैं चाहें वह मिनिस्टरों की हों चाहे अफसरों की हों तो बड़ा अजीब सा लगता है। जब बम्बई जैसे नगर में करोड़पति लोग फ्लैट्स में रह सकते हैं तो इनके लिए भी फ्लैट्स बनाए जा सकते हैं। यह अच्छा नहीं लगता कि समाजवाद का नारा दें और 6-6 एकड़ की कोठी में रहें। इसी तरह कैंटोनमेंट की कोठियां हैं। सरकार को उनको एक्वायर करना चाहिए। करोड़ों रुपए उनको बेंच कर लाभ उठा सकते हैं और क्लर्कों और दूसरे लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने में सुविधा हो सकती है। इस सिलसिले में पहले भी आश्वासन दिया गया था के०के० शाह साहब के जमाने में कि छोटे मकान मिनिस्टर्स और सेक्रेटरीज के लिए फ्लैटनुमा बना दिए जायं ताकि बाकी जगह निकल सके। करोड़ों रुपये की जगह पड़ी है, उसको लोग ले सकते हैं हमारा कैंटोनमेंट एरिया है फौज होती है शहर की रक्षा करने के लिए लेकिन यहां ऐसा लगता है कि शहर कैंटोनमेंट की रक्षा करने के लिए है सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है जिसको अगर बेचने की कोशिश करें तो इतना पैसा आएगा कि उससे फौजियों के लिए एक अच्छा माडर्न कैंटोनमेंट बना सकते हैं।

इसी तरह बड़े-बड़े क्लब्स हैं जो रंगीनियों के साधन बने हुए हैं चेम्सफोर्ड क्लब है, जिमखाना क्लब है जहां शराब वगैरह चलती है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि किसी के आनन्द में विघ्न डाला जाय लेकिन अच्छा हो कि इन क्लब्स को 20 मील की दूरी पर ले जाकर बनाया जाय। इसमें उनको कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, सबके पास अपनी-अपनी कारें हैं, सब बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, वह वहां जा सकते हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि शहर के बीच में जहां स्कूल भी है और भी चीजें हैं वहां यह चीजें चलें। लेकिन क्यों कि आजकल माडर्न सोसाइटी में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो क्लब गए बगैर रह नहीं सकते, जो पुराने आई०सी०एस० अफसर वगैरह हैं, उनके जीवन का यह अंग बन गया है,.... (व्यवधान) अब.... बुढ़ापे में उनको

मैं क्या सुधार सकता हूं ? लेकिन इन क्लब्स को यहाँ से दूर ले जाया जा सकता है और इनकी जगह अच्छे सांस्कृतिक सेंटर बना दिए जायं तो अच्छा होगा। जिमखाना क्लब कितना बड़ा है, इसको दूर ले जायं तो अच्छा है।

अब एक बात और भी है। विदेशी सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को और विदेशी मिशनों को अभी तक अपने देश की जमीन हम नहीं बेचते हैं, यह हमारी पालिसी रही है। लेकिन फोर्ड फाउंडेशन को पूरा बाग का बाग दे रखा है, उनको यह क्यों बेचा ? करोड़ों रुपये की जमीन उनको दे रखी है और वहां वह देश के खिलाफ काम करते हैं। मैं तो कहूंगा फोर्ड फाउंडेशन का दफ्तर वह पीकिंग ले जायं तो अच्छा है। किस मतलब से उन्हें इतनी जमीन दी गई है ? यह इन्डिया इन्टरनेशनल सेंटर और फोर्ड फाउंडेशन दोनों एक ही हैं, दोनों में एक दूसरे का सहयोग है।

बिरला हाउस तो सरकार ने ले लिया। बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं गुजराल साहब को कि उन्होंने बहुत जल्दी इस काम को किया है। शायद वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट वगैरह जाने की कोशिश करें। उसकी धनराशि बहुत देनी पड़ रही है, 50 या 55 लाख रुपये देने पड़ रहे हैं। मेरी भूख हड़ताल इतनी मंहगी पड़ेगी इसका मुझे पता नहीं था। मैं चाहता हूं कि जल्दी से जल्दी संविधान में सम्पत्ति पर विशेषाधिकार समाप्त हो। इसी सत्र में इस सदन में इस ढंग का प्रस्ताव आ रहा है और मैं समझता हूं उससे बड़ी ऐसी समस्याओं में सहूलियत मिलेगी। लेकिन आस पास बिड़ला हाउस के जो मकान हैं, श्री साहू जैन की या दूसरे व्यक्तियों के जो बंगले हैं वे तो पांच छः मंजिल की बनायेंगे और गांधी बलिदान स्थल (बिड़ला हाउस) में हम जो गांधी जी का राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाने वाले हैं वह नीचे दब जायेगा। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि तीस जनवरी मार्ग को इंस्टीट्यूशनल एरिया बना दिया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। बिड़ला जी को और साहू जैन को इन मकानों से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता और फिर हम उनके सारे मकान लेना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री जी इन सब सुझाओं की तरफ ध्यान दें।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : सभापति जी, मैंने अभी शशि भूषण जी के भाषण को सुना तो मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि शहर में आस पास बड़े-बड़े अहाते और मकान बने हुए हैं जिसमें मंत्रिमण्डल के सदस्य रहते हैं। उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में बिड़ला और साहू जैन का नाम तो लिया लेकिन अच्छा होता अगर वे यह भी कहते कि राष्ट्रपति भवन के अहाते में चपरासियों की कालोनीज और क्लर्कों की कालोनीज भी बना दी जायें। जिस कोठी में हमारे पं० जवाहर लाल जी नहरू रहते थे उसमें कितना बड़ा बाग खाली पड़ा हुआ है जिसमें सुअर लोटते हैं और चमगादड़ बोलते हैं। वहां पर भी अगर कालोनी बना दी जाये तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इनको बड़े-बड़े सेठ तो दिखाई देते हैं लेकिन दिया तले अंधेरा, अपनी नाक के नीचे के मकान इनको नहीं दिखाई देते कि कितने बड़े-बड़े प्लाट्स पड़े हुए हैं जिनमें कोलोनीज बस सकती है। अब और अधिक मैं इन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता।

एक सज्जन ने यहां पर कहा कि जनसंघ ने यहां पर दिल्ली में बड़े फौवारे लगा दिए। अकल का यह नमूना है, उनको शायद नहीं मालूम कि वह पानी वहां से निकल कर वहीं बिजली बनाता है और फिर वहीं मिलता है। उनको यह दिखाई नहीं देता और वे शायद समझते हैं कि वह पानी बेकार होकर नालियों में बह जाता है। कम से कम इतनी तो अकल होनी ही चाहिए। उसी पानी से बिजली बनती है और उसी पानी को फौवारे के द्वारा नीचे ले जाकर फिर ऊपर लाते हैं—यह कितनी अकल का काम है लेकिन उनके पास इतनी अकल है ही नहीं।

दूसरी बात झुग्गी-झोपड़ी के बारे में कही गई। यह काम तो केन्द्र का है। दिल्ली नगर निगम का यह सवाल नहीं है। पता नहीं किसमे

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

इसको लटकाया हुआ है ? 25-25 गज के प्लाट केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको दे दिए लेकिन इतनी जगह में तो अच्छी तरह से दो आदमी चारपाई बिछा कर भी नहीं सो सकते हैं। शर्म आनी चाहिए सरकार को। खुद तो बीघों के प्लाट लेकर बैठे हुए हैं और झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालों को 25-25 गज के प्लाट देकर शर्मिन्दा करते हैं। फिर कहते हैं कि वहां पर बिजली नहीं, पानी नहीं। यह विषय तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का है, दिल्ली निगम पर आप इसको क्यों डालते हैं। इसलिए झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों को बदल कर आप वहां पर क्वार्टर्स बना दीजिए। कहते हैं कि हमने उनको हजार हजार रुपए देने के लिए कह दिया है लेकिन चुनाव के दिनों में आपने हजार-हजार देने के लिए कहा वरना आप उनको हजार कौड़ियां भी देने के नहीं हैं। चुनाव के बाद आज उनके पास जाकर कोई सलाम भी करने वाला नहीं है। चुनाव के दिनों में लाखों रुपए के झंडे और शराब बिक जाती है लेकिन आज कोई जाकर उनकी नालियों को भी देखने वाला नहीं है। मैं देखता हूं कि रास्ते में फरीदाबाद के पास एक कालोनी है, जवाहर लाल नेहरू का फोटो लगा हुआ है लेकिन चारों तरफ गन्दगी में और पानी में सुअर लोट रहे हैं। बड़े शर्म की बात है। आपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए जो क्वार्टर्स बनाये हैं वहां पर बच्चों के खेलने के लिए क्रीड़ास्थल बिलकुल नहीं हैं। दो पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर्स हैं जिनकी बिजली और पानी काट दिया गया उनको अपना सामान पटकने के लिए कहीं जगह नहीं मिली है। जितने मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेन्ट हैं उतने क्वार्टर नहीं, उतने क्वार्टर भी हो जायें तो मोटर रखने के लिए गैरेज नहीं और अगर गैरेज भी हो जाये तो चिड़िया जगाने के लिए ताक नहीं। (व्यवधान) .... तो इस तरह की केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजना है।

सन् 1970 की जुलाई के महीने में राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों की एक बैठक हुई थी जिसमें संसद सदस्य भी थे। उसमें 6 सिफारिशें पास की गई थीं लेकिन उनको अभी तक लागू नहीं किया गया। उनमें साफ लिखा था कि गांवों में कर्मचारियों के लिए, अनुसूचित जाति और आदिम जातियों के लिए क्वार्टर्स बनाये जायें, कालोनीज बनाई जायें। जितना रुपया खर्च किया जाता उसकी रसीद तक नहीं और जितना रुपया एलाट किया जाता उसको पूरा खर्च नहीं किया जाता। वह जितना रुपया बचता है वह दिल्ली की सड़कों पर ही लगता है। तीन इंची परत और बिछा दो ताकि मंत्रियों को झटका न लगे। यह हालत बनी हुई है। आज संसद सदस्यों के क्वार्टर्स को देखिए, ऐसी खिड़कियां लगाई हैं सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० ने, किसी भी ठेकेदार को ठेका दे दिया जिसने आम की लकड़ी लगा दी और अब बरसात में न किवाड़ खुलते हैं और न फाटक बन्द होते हैं। गोडाउन जो बनाये हैं अनाज रखने के लिए वह भी सी०पी०डब्लू०डी० का काम है, वह टपक रहे हैं। हवाई जहाज से जाकर देख लो, छतों के ऊपर सफेदा पोत दिया और पेमेन्ट ले लिया—कुछ ओवरसियर साहब खा गए और कुछ असिस्टेंट साहब खा गए।

सभापति महोदय : आप हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री पर बोलिए।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह उसी का काम है। जितनी भी सेन्टर की बिल्डिंग्ज हैं वह सी० पी०डब्लू०डी० की हैं। मैं इनके एक एक नुक्ते से वाकिफ हूं। लोदी कालोनी में जाकर आप देख लें, वहां पर 8-8 दिन तक नल बन्द पड़े हैं और हैंड पम्प के डंडे टूटे पड़े है लेकिन कोई जाकर देखने वाला नहीं। दूकानों के एलाटमेन्ट के लिए मौका देखते हैं। वह तब करेंगे जब कि चुनाव आयेगा। चुनाव के स्टेट के लिए क्वार्टर्स बनाये जाते हैं, चुनाव के स्टेट के लिए दूकानें बनाई जाती हैं और झुग्गी-झोपड़ी वालों को आश्वासन दिए जाते हैं। यह बिलकुल गलत बात है। अगर इसी तरह की आपकी योजना रही और इसी तरह का आपका शासन रहा तो 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा तो दूर—पब्लिक आपको ही हटा देगी।

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : There are many departments under this Ministry. I want to mention only about the administration of rehabilitation markets, urban development including slum clearance and other schemes, housing schemes, landless labour and depressed classes. About the first, I will give an example in Ahmedabad city. In that city, Thakar Bapa Nagar, Sardar Nagar and Kuber Nagar, where shops were constructed on the roadside by the depressed class persons. These shops were not for particular persons. There are Harijans also. But when Government constructed these markets, Harijans have not been getting these shops. I must draw Government's attention to the discrimination practised in this respect. I want to ask whether Harijans are getting these shops are not in rehabilitation markets in Ahmedabad city.

Regarding urban development and slum clearance, Government desires that the cities which are not clean should be cleaned and maintained well like other clean cities. But at the time of elections, the Opposition parties in Gujarat were opposing this. The Hitendra Desai Government was in power at that time, these Opposition parties were making political background for election out of this. They were adopting these tactics and making such promises for election purposes. The result is that government policy is not implemented. If we want to make our cities clean, the slum clearance policy should be implemented. Neat and clean houses should be provided to labourers and workers, whether working in textile mills or other factories.

In regard to P. W. D., I must draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the facts that tenders are invited by Government Offices and in accepting the tenders, if the construction work is so for Rs. 3 lakhs, the officers are getting Rs. 30,000 from the contractors. And after two or three years you find that the bridges and Government buildings are collapsed. Such kind of corruption is going on in our country. We have not digested democracy. In a democracy every person must feel his responsibility towards the country. If that is lacking we cannot serve our country and we will not survive in future. After all these years of independence if we want to remove poverty from the country, all persons should help the Government and support its policy in implementing it.

There was once a housing scheme in Gujarat called 219 Post-war Reconstruction Scheme for the landless labourers and Harijans who were getting loans for a period of 25 years without interest. As a result, in Ahmedabad you will find more than 100 housing societies for Harijans. But after stopping this scheme, no Harijan Society has come up. So, I request the Government to help these poor people, landless labourers and Harijans to construct their own houses by giving them loans repayable in instalments in 25 years. If we do that the problem of slum clearance will disappear and our cities will become goodlooking.

The Harijans in the villages are not getting land even for house purposes. Under the Panchayati Raj it is very difficult for them to get land to construct their own houses. So, Government should give them help so that they can get land easily for building their own houses in the villages.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : (मोतीहारी) : सभापति जी, हम लोग जिन बंगलों में रहते हैं ये उस समय बनाये गये थे जब कि यहां अंग्रेज रहते थे। हम ने संविधान बनाया लेकिन जिन बंगलों में हम रहते हैं वे भारतीय ढंग के बंगले नहीं हैं। इनको हिन्दुस्तानी तरीके से बना कर हम को दें। ये बंगले हिन्दुस्तानी तरीके से रहने लायक नहीं हैं क्योंकि जो हमारा रहन सहन है वह इन बंगलों में नहीं हो सकता। यदि इंजीनियर्स से कहते हैं तो वे सुधार करने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते। छोटे मोटे सुधार के लिये बड़े खर्च का बिल बना कर चार्ज कर देते हैं कि आपकी सैलरी से काट लिया जायगा। इसलिये जो हमारे रहने के बंगले हैं उनको भारतीय ढंग से रहने लायक बना दिया जाय ताकि हम लोग उनमें रह सकें। इन बंगलों में हवा और रोशनी का कोई अच्छा इंतजाम नहीं है। इस का भी अच्छा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए।

माननीय शशि भूषण जी नहीं हैं, उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति भवन को याद किया। माननीय दीक्षित जी पुराने कांग्रेसी हैं, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि गांधी जी ने कहा था कि इस ह्वाइट ऐलीफेंट को रोगियों को रहने के लिये अस्पताल बना

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

दिया जाय, और दिल्ली के रोगी उस अस्पताल में जायें। लेकिन गांधी जी की बात को आज तक नहीं माना गया। वह राष्ट्रपति भवन जिस को गांधी जी ने ह्वाइट ऐलीफेंट कहा था, आज भी मौजूद है उसमें हजारों एकड़ जमीन है। दिल्ली में गरीबों के रहने के लिये स्थान नहीं है। क्यों न उस में गरीबों के रहने के लिये, उन को बसाने के लिये मकान बनाये जायें।

जितने धर्मशास्त्र हैं, चाहे चाणक्य नीति हो, महाभारत हो, सब में लिखा है कि राजा को प्रजा से ज्यादा नहीं खाना चाहिये, अगर वह राजा प्रजा से ज्यादा खाता है तो उस का राज्य नष्ट हो जायगा, देश में बगावत हो जायगी। इसलिये यह जो ह्वाइट ऐलीफेंट है इस को गांधी जी के कथनानुसार बदल कर के रोगियों के रहने के लिये बनाया जाय।

दिल्ली का जिस तरह से विकास हो रहा है, यहां महल बनाये जा रहे हैं इन को देख कर के गांवों में देखिये कि वहां क्या हालत है। गांवों के अस्पतालों में दवायें नहीं हैं, आने जाने की सड़कें नहीं हैं, पानी का निकास नहीं है, कीचड़ है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि हमारे चम्पारन जिले के गांवों में देखिये वहां की क्या स्थिति है और दिल्ली की क्या स्थिति है। अगर यही स्थिति रही तो आप देश में नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट को रोक नहीं सकते क्योंकि एक तरफ अमीरी बढ़ रही है और दूसरी तरफ गांवों में दवाइयां नही हैं, सड़कें नहीं हैं, यहां तक कि पाखाना फिरने की जगह तक नहीं है। इतनी आज भारत में विषमता आ गयी है। यदि इस विषमता को नहीं खत्म किया तो इस देश में आप क्रान्ति को नहीं रोक सकते, नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट को नहीं रोक सकते।

हमारे जिले में दो, तीन जगह नक्सलाइट लोगों ने लोगों को मारा, और जितने नौजवान हैं वे चाहते हैं कि हम को भी सुविधा, सहूलियत मिलें, न कि केवल दिल्ली में ही मिलें। जितनी दिल्ली में सहूलियत हैं वह हमारे गांवों में नहीं हैं।

पंडित जी ने कहा था कि जो मिनिस्टर लोग हैं उन के बंगले बहुत ज्यादा एरिया में हैं। इस को कम करना चाहिए। पंडित जी तो कह कर मर गये लेकिन आज तक हमारी सरकार की ताकत नहीं है कि इन बड़े बड़े बंगलों में, जिन में मिनिस्टर और बड़े बड़े अधिकारी रहते हैं, छोटे मकान बना कर लोगों को रहने की सहूलियत दें। अगर आप इतना भी नहीं कर सकते तो और क्या कर सकते हैं। 22 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद यही हालत रही तो समाजवाद नाम झूठा है। आप के खिलाफ देश में आन्दोलन हो रहा है, देश में एक वर्ग पैदा हो रहा है। इसलिये अपनी सुख सुविधा को कम कर के इस देश में सभी जगह समानता से सहूलियत दें। मंत्री जी मकान बनाने के मालिक हैं। मैं उन से कहूंगा कि गांवों को देखिये और दिल्ली का और अधिक संवर्धन न करें।

बस मुझे यही कहना था।

श्री बी० तुलसीराम (पेद्दपल्लि) : सभापति जी, देश में, समाज में, हरिजनों और गिरजनों के मकानों की समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है। आज तक उनके बारे में जितने भी वायदे किये गये हैं उनको पूरा नहीं किया गया। जैसे 19 जुलाई, 1970 में कानफरेंस हुई उस में निर्णय लिया गया था कि भूमिहीन गरीब किसानों को बगैर पैसे के जमीन उन को मकान बनाने के लिये दी जायगी। लेकिन आज तक उस दिशा में कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

1970-71 की जो रिपोर्ट है उस को देखने से भी मालूम होता है कि उस दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। जो बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं, मिनिस्टर्स हैं और हम लोग एम० पीज० हैं, उन को तो मकान मिल जाते हैं लेकिन छोटी तनख्वाह वाले लोगों को या जो गरीब लोग है उन को मिलने में बहुत दिक्कत होती हैं। छोटी तनख्वाह के लोगों को और खास तौर से यहां दिल्ली में रहने वाले कर्मचारियों को 20, 20 और 25, 25 साल तक क्वार्टर्स नहीं मिलते हैं। दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट आथेरिटी ने अभी-अभी जो प्लाट्स बना कर

नीलाम करने का निर्णय किया है, उन का पैसे वाले ही खरीद सकते हैं, और गरीब लोग नहीं खरीद सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि हर जगह पर गरीबों के लिए और खास तौर से हरिजनों और गिरजनों को मकान देने के लिए मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए। मंत्री जी बहुत अनुभवी हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि वे इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान देंगें।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North East) : Sir, it is an unhappy note that the industrial housing for workers is becoming a more and more acute problem with the industrialisation in our country. We do not know to what extent the Ministry has taken cognizance of the adequacy of the resources and the extent of this problem. In my constituency, this has become a very big problem. In the entire industrial belt of Thana to Ambernath, more than one lakh of industrial workers are there. Industries are coming up; production is going on. And yet there are difficulties in industrial relations and production, because the workers do not have houses to stay. They have to come from a long way off from 30 to 35 miles. This is a very pitiable condition. This is mainly because there is lack of co-ordination between the Ministery of Works and housing and the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Ministry of Transport and other ministries. Due to lack of co-ordination between the various ministries, the new industrialisation programme is not making a success. One of the defects is lack of industrial housing.

We have come across complaints from the Housing Boards of the State Governments. These Housing Boards for industrial workers have floated loans and debentures. They ask for part of the accumulated provident fund to be invested in the loans and debentures floated by them. The provident fund amounts are with the Finance Ministry at the Central level, and no response is being given by the Finance Ministry. The Works and Housing Ministry is also not advising and helping the State Governments to build more and more houses for industrial workers.

There are many public sector undertakings which come under the Central Government, and yet most of the employees of the Central Government undertakings are not having houses to stay. So, we would request that the Works and Housing Ministry should give its attention to build houses and keep pace with the industries that are being built up.

The build a house for industrial workers is not just to put up four walls there for staying. It is in the interests of industrial development also. Therefore, I would draw the attention of the Minister concerned that this problem of industrial housing should be expedited in the larger interest of the country. The low income-group employees, the middle income-group employees and the professional people are also equally in need of houses, and their need also should be met, along with the provision of industrial housing.

Housing today constitutes not only family maintenance but it also represents a question of social justice at the national level.

Therefore, with our objective that has been spelt out, narmely, social justice, if the people are to feel that social justice is being done, housing should be expedited.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, इस घर की समस्या की बात क्या करें, यह घर का सवाल नहीं है यह दूसरों का सवाल है, गुजराल साहब, घर का होता तो और बात होती। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने गांव हैं उन गांवों के आस पास हरिजन और अनुसूचित जाति के लोग रहते हैं, नदी के किनारे ये लोग रहते हैं, जहां पानो बहने का स्थान है। आप जो कोलोनी बनाते हैं कि यह हरिजन कोलोनी है या बांधी कोलोनी है या और कोई कोलोनी है इस को छोड़िये। क्या आप यह बता सकते हैं कि आप ने किसी भी म्यूनिसिपेलिटी में ऐसा कोई बाई-ला बनाया है या ऐसे रूल्स बनाए हैं कि जिन के अन्तर्गत आप हरिजनों को सस्ती जमीन दे सकें? हम नहीं कहते हैं कि आप कुछ करें, लेकिन क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि म्यूनिसिपेलिटीज में या कार्पोरेशन्स में ऐसे रूल्स हैं जिन के अन्दर आप कम आय वालों को प्लाट्स दे सकते हैं। हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि आप लोग दूसरी बातें करें। मैं जानता हूं कि किसी म्यूनिसिपेलिटीज में ऐसे

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

बाई-लाज या रूल्स नहीं बने हुए हैं जिन के अन्दर आप उनको भूखंड दे सकें । फिर आप क्यों समाजवाद की बात कहते हैं? आज अगर किसी का एक मकान बना हुआ है एक छत पर तो दूसरे की छत पर आप दूसरा मकान बना देते हैं। अगर आप समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं तो जिनके बड़े बड़े बंगले हैं, उन की जमीन लेकर आप मकान बनाने का सवाल खड़ा करें, लेकिन आप तो उन की जमीनें ले लेते हैं जो कि गरीब हैं, जो बोल नहीं सकते और आप से मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। आप कहीं की भी बात ले लीजिए, मकान का इतना बड़ा सवाल है कि लोगों की हालत बड़ी दर्दनाक है और उनकी स्थिति बड़ी सोचनीय है। म्यूनिसिपेलिटीज ने इस बात को नीगलेक्ट किया है। जब जमीन नीलाम होती है तो उस को वही लोग ले लेते हैं जो कि मालदार हैं, जिन के पास पैसा है। गरीब लोग जमीन नहीं ले सकते। आप उन लोगों को भूखंड एलाट नहीं कर सकते। क्या आप के यहां ऐसा कोई प्रोवीजन है जिस में आप सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को जमीन सस्ती दे सकें? गांवों में जमीन नहीं है क्योंकि जो भी जमीन है, वह काश्त में आ गई है और काश्त की भूमि होने के कारण जमीन का सवाल पैदा नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए घरों की जो समस्या है वह एक बड़ी भयंकर समस्या है। आप ने संविधान में कहा है कि लोगों को रहने के लिए मकान देंगे। आज लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के दो चार नेताओं के कहने से और समाजवाद का स्लोगन देने से यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी और न ही 700,800 पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के सिर्फ कह देने से यह होगा। इस समस्या को आप को हल करना होगा क्योंकि आज भी लाखों लोग बेघर हैं, ऐसे लोग हैं जो बरसात में खुले में रहते हैं, धूप में रहते हैं और हम लोग इस को देखते हैं। समाजवाद की बात करने वाले देखें कि उनकी कैसी हालत हो रही है। आज गांवों में पानी की समस्या है और घरों की समस्या है। आप ने इन्डस्ट्रियल इस्टेट बना दिया और चार सौ मकान बना दिये। 17 साल उनको बने हुए हो गये लेकिन आज तक वहां टट्टियों की व्यवस्था नहीं है और उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि वह घर की समस्या नहीं है, अगर घर की समस्या होती तो वार बेसिस पर, युद्ध के स्तर पर काम होता; वह तो पराई समस्या है और पराई समस्या की तरह ही आप इस को देखते हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : पीठाधीश जी, मैं सिर्फ सुझाव ही आप को देना चाहता हूं। वह हाउसिंग का कार्यक्रम, दीक्षित जी जब से आप मंत्री हुए हैं, जो है इस के बारे में देश को आप से बड़ी आशाएं हैं इसलिए कि आप देश के उन गरीब व्यक्तियों की स्थिति को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और आप उन में से हैं जोकि बहुत नीचे से उठ कर आज इस मंत्री पद को संभाले हुए हैं। आप के नेतृत्व में जब यह मंत्रालय है तो मैं एक राय तो यह देना चाहता हूं कि आप दो कार्पोरेशन्स बनाइए, एक तो आल इन्डिया रूरल हाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन और दूसरी आल इन्डिया अर्बन स्लम क्लियरेन्स कार्पोरेशन। इस आल इन्डिया रूरल हाउसिंग कार्पोरेशन में जैसा कि सिंगापुर की नीति है उसको अपनाइए कि जितने भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मकान बनाते हैं, उनके लिए आप एक लाख रुपये के ऊपर लिमिट कर दीजिए या 50,000 रुपये के ऊपर लिमिट कर दीजिए कि इतनी लागत के ऊपर जो मकान बनाएगा, उसको तब तक मकान बनाने की आज्ञा नहीं दी जाएगी, जब तक की उस के आधे रुपये या जो अनुपात आप तय करें, के वह आप से बांड न खरीदे। मैं कल्पना से आप को मैरिन ड्राइव के पास ले जाना चाहता हूं। मैरिन ड्राइव के सामने न्यूयार्क के मेनहेटन हांगकांग की तरह तैयार हो गया है। एक भी सिंगिल टीनेमेंट वहां पर ऐसा नहीं है जो कि गरीब आदमियों के लिए बना हुआ है। वहां पर 125 रुपये पर स्क्वायर फुट कान्सट्रक्शन चार्जेज हैं और 1.25 रुपये पर स्क्वायर फुट उनका रेन्ट है। मैरिन ड्राइव में जो आफिशियल एकोमोडेशन है, उसका 3 रुपये पर स्क्वायर फुट रेन्ट है। ऐसी स्थिति

में जब हम वीकर सेक्शन को देखते हैं जोकि गांवों में या शहरों में स्लम में रहते हैं तो बड़ी तकलीफ होती है, बड़ा कष्ट होता है। आज जो सोशल इम्बैलेंस बढ़ता जाता है उससे हमारी गर्दन झुकती है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो कारपोरेशन आप बनायें उस के अन्तर्गत आप कोई मकान चाहे 50 हजार का हो या 1 लाख का हो जो भी अनुपात आप उसको रखना चाहें, अब तब तक न बनने दें जब तक उस को बनाने वाला व्यक्ति कारपोरेशन के बांड न खरीदे। अगर कोई भी नया मकान बनाना चाहता है तीन लाख रु० का तो कम से कम इस के आधे रुपये के बांड कारपोरेशन से खरीदने होंगे।

यह सिंगापुर की स्कीम है। हम मि० ली० से वहां मिले थे। हम ने उन से कहा कि आप ने सिंगापुर को इतना सुन्दर बना दिया है। उन्होंने बतलाया कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एक मकान भी नहीं बनेगा जब तक बगल की झोपड़ी में लाल ईंटें न दिखाई दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, I will confine myself only to one problem which is confronting about 7,000 Central Government employees at Kanpur and other places in U. P. With the help of the late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru we were able to build 35.000 quarters under the industrial housing scheme in U. P. and out of that nearly 30,000 quarters were built in Kanpur. These are mostly occupied by industrial employees of textile mills and other industries but about 4,500 defence employees, Posts & Telegraphs and RMS employees also got those quarters. It was regular allotment to them. Suddenly they were given notice. When the Defence Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, recently visited Kanpur he gave an assurance that they are not going to be evicted. The State Government have also requested the Centre to amend the rules so that there will be no difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This point has been made earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a clear assurance from the hon. Minister that nobody is going to be evicted, because if they are going to be evicted there is going to be a law and order problem after the 15th August 1971 and we do not want to create that situation.

Secondly, the Kanpur Corporation have demanded a sum of Rs. 50 crores for slum clearance. When the Mayor of Kanpur wrote a letter, the then Minister, Shri K. K. Shah, wrote back to him to prepare a scheme. Now the scheme has been prepared and submitted. I hope this amount would be sanctioned early so that the slums could be cleared. As you know, Kanpur is a city of poverty and plenty; plenty for J. K. Industries, Jaipurias and Singhanias and poverty for the workers. I would request the Minister to sanction this amount and thus help change the complexion of the city, because this is the first city of U. P. and this is where most of the middle class industrial employees live. With these words, I support the demands.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Sir, the Prime Minister once said that the only way of beautifying the cities would be by removing the poverty in the cities. In the winter season we shudder to read in the newspapers of the death of people who sleep in the pavements because of exposure. I was worried about it for quite some time and I also gave notice of a Calling Attention. I find that this problem has not been tackled adequately because year after year we read in the papers about the death of the pavement-dwellers in the winter season. What is the government doing for the pavement-dwellers, people who work in the city but do not find it possible to go back to their villages in the evening?

Then, when houses are constructed for workers they should be near their place of work. During the election when we went to the taluk and district headquarters there was a persistent demand from the people living in the low income group housing colonies, people who are staying there on rent, that the houses should be allotted in their name. This should be done.

A few days back my daughter visited Rajghat and Shanti Vana. She told me that in Shanti Vana grass had grown very much and the *Samadhi* of Nehru is not kept properly.

About the segregation of the Harijans I would suggest that this can be checked if some percentage of people from other castes are also kept in those houses. About the Ministers' houses compared to other places, they are not so big.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today I rise to reply to this debate in a subdued spirit because the problem of housing in this country of such a big dimension that when we imagine how and when it will be possible for us to solve it really makes us shudder. The census operation is completed but the figures have not come and, therefore, it is not possible to exactly say what is the dimension of the problem we are faced with. But basing my figures on the recent estimates which have been made from time to time in the course of some sample survey it has been estimated that in urban areas of India the housing shortage is of the order of 119 lakhs and as for as the rural housing shortage is concerned is, it of the order of 718 lakhs, that is, approx-8 crorers. It is estimated that every year in the urban alone the Housing shortage increases by about 3½ lacks. Therefore, this is a problem getting better of us every year and every year the problem increases. I just said the shortage is of the order of 8 crores and if I presume four to five persons in a family it is a very sad thing to say that 30 to 40 crores of people in this country are without proper houses. Further, the houses that we have are not that can be called houses. I am given to understand that 70% of houses in India which are in existence are sub-standard houses. They either do not have proper ventilation or proper lavatory arrangements. Therefore, I think, the problem is getting so much better of us that one shudders to think as to when we will be able to solve this problem. The problem of slums in urban areas is getting wrose every year. Somebody sat down and made a modest estimate and it was thought to tackle this problem in a modest way; we need an investment of Rs. 35,000 crores! As you know it is not possible to invest so much money. In the Fourth Plan this time we have been able to allocate Rs. 242 crores. Out of this LIC is also going to invest Rs. 70 crores as assistance to the States for the development of houses and another Rs. 10 crores for the Housing Boards, etc. But again the problem remains. Even if we are going to invest Rs. 242 crores it is very difficult for me to say we will get the better of the problem. My friend, Shri R. S. Pandey, mentioned about Singapore operation. I am conscious that Singapore has been able to do very well as far as housing is concerned. Housing is not something which needs Singapore or Hong Kong example. Housing is basically a capital intensive project and if more money we are able to find the easier will it be for us to get over the problem. During the last three Plans we have been allocating moneys from time to time but even then the situation has not been improving. Particularly now when in the Plan block grants and block loans are given to States, the problem, I feel, to an extent is getting worse because the situation today is that even when block grants and block loans are given to States—I do not mean to run down anybody—the difficulty remains that the allocation for housing in the State budgets is going down. Therefore the problem is not being tackled to the extent to which it should be tackled.

17.00 hrs.

The only one scheme which the Centre is now directly dealing with is the plantation labour housing scheme. In this we are trying to invest some money in those States where plantation labour lives. This scheme was brought to the Central sector in October 1970, with a provision of Rs. 2 crores for the Plan period and Rs. 42 lakhs in 1970-71 which is proposed to be raised to Rs. 50 lakhs during the current year. The subsidy is to the tune of 37½ per cent of the approved cost of construction, 50 per cent is loan and the planters have to find only 12½ per cent themselves. It is intended only for States where tea, coffee, rubber etc., plantations are there. States which have plantations are Assam, West Bengal Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, etc.

A point has been made by my hon. friends about rural housing. I have just now indicated the dimension of the problem in the rural areas also. My hon. friend, Shri Sat Pal Kapur, while he was speaking, said that even if we are able to give Rs. 500 per hut or house in the rural areas, people may be able to solve their problem. The issue is not so simple. Even if we give or invest Rs. 500 per hutment in the rural areas, and multiply it by the shortage which as I have just now said, is of the order approximately of 7 crores, or slightly above that, it means Rs. 3,500 crores.

In the rural areas the problem is more of house sites because people who are without land, the landless labour and harijans particularly, are faced with the problem that they do not own the site on which they build their huts. Therefore, the Government of India has

decided that this particular aspect of rural housing should receive our first attention. My party in its manifesto and elsewhere has been saying again and again that we are going to lay a great deal of emphasis on the provision of house sites for the rural population. Therefore we are in touch with the State Governments and have been requesting them to pass laws in such a way that this problem can be sorted out more easily.

It is understood that in this country most of the Harijans, Adivasis and landless people are those who do not have even house sites on which they build their huts. One of the problems which has been pointed out to us by the State Governments is that even for dealing with this problem huge investment of money is needed. The Government of India is now considering the details of a proposal whereby we should be in a position to give almost 100 per cent subsidy to State Governments so that the problem can be sorted out. We have not yet come to final conclusions but we hope that something will be done soon because my impression is that the Finance Ministry is sympathetically inclined towards considering our proposal.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajgunj) : Harijan slums in villages.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I can appreciate that Harijan slums in villages are worst but for Harijans also the basic issue is that they do not own the house sites on which they build their huts. Once we are in a position to deal with the problem and we are able to provide to a substantial area of the population at least house sites, perhaps re-lay-out of the village will also become a possibility. If the State Governments decide that they are going to allocate land to the landless and the Harijans for house sites, the obvious implication of that would be that they would plan that area well so that not only is the site given but, at the same time, it is a well planned village, so that the present slum conditions to a degree can be eleminated.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Sites are available but they have no money.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The problem can be divided into two parts : money needed for house sites and money needed for house building. In the first instance, if we are able to provide house sites and even if a person puts up a small hut or jhuggi which may be very substandard, at least he will have the feeling of security. He will feel that the land on which he is living belongs to him. This will go a long way towards the feeling of liberation at the hands of those who keep on exploiting him because the house site does not belong to him. Of course, in the second phase or earlier, we will have to find some money to help to him to build a house also of a nature which can be called a house to a degree.

Sometime ago, a research was conducted about the design of rural housing. Many a solution have been offered and it has been said that we can possibly think in terms of giving about 200 sq. yards to a rural household so that he can provide for himself a reasonably good accommodation. But judging the dimensions of the problem, now the thinking is veering round that, perhaps, we will have to do with 100 sq. yards per family for the house site....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : After another 10 years, it will be 50 sq. yards.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I hope, the family planning will have succeeded in the meantime and I hope, our problem will not grow to that dimension. Mr. Piloo Mody at that time at least will compliment us that we are considering in terms of increasing it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Meanwhile, he will co-operate.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Meanwhile, I hope, Mr. Piloo Mody will co-operate.

While talking about housing as such, not only we have been trying to provide money in the Plan but we have also been very much bothered about slums problem. As I said, the urban housing problem has two facts, that is, slums get worse and jhuggi-jhopri colonies keep on coming up everywhere. Every major town today in the country is facing this problem. Sometime ago, we asked the State Governments about the improvements in the slums as to what they had done about it. According to progress reports received from State Governments and Union Territories, up to the end of June, 1971, the construction of 1,32,869 dwelling units was sanctioned out of which 81,903

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units were completed. Central financial assistance to the order of about Rs. 5210 lakhs was allocated upto 31st March, 1969 out of which Rs. 3431 lakhs have been drawn by the State Governments and Union Territories for the implementation of slum clearance schemes.

In some States, better work has been done. For instance, as my hon. friend from the D.M.K. Party said, Madras is doing very good work. I would like to take this opportunity to offer my compliments to the Tamil Nadu Government. ......

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Not only compliments but also financial assistance.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Financial assistance is being given to them. I have given the figures upto 1969. After 1969, block grants are being given. It is for the Tamil Nadu Government to divert as much money as they like to slum clearance. We will have no objection.

Not only in Madras, good work has also been done in Calcutta. For sometime now we have been taking keen interest in Calcutta. As you know, one of the problems of Calcutta is the problem of slums and that is why the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority was created. The C.M.D.A. has not only addressed itself to laying down the Master Plan for Calcutta but it is also paying attention to slum clearance, what is called, *busti* clearance. This Authority has taken up comprehensive development of the water supply, the transport and the *busti* improvement. The Government of India comes in mainly for the *busti* improvement. We have amended the Slums Clearance Act to enable the improvements being taken up without acquiring the land with only the right to enter on the land in private *busties* for doing improvements. During 1970-71, we have given Rs. 150 lakhs for this purpose. Today, the expenditure is about Rs. 60 lakhs. The Government is fully alive to the need of improving *busties*. We are doing our best for the purpose.........

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : स्लम क्लीयरेंस के लिये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्टेट्स को 87½ परसेंट अनुदान दिया जाता है और स्टेट्स को सिर्फ 12½ परसेंट देना होता है। लेकिन स्टेट्स अपना हिस्सा नहीं देती हैं, इसलिए यह काम नहीं होता है। इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को पूरा पैसा देना चाहिए। पटना की स्लम क्लीयरेंस के बारे में मैंने मंत्री महोदय को एक चिट्ठी भी लिखी है।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : सी० एम० डी० ए० का रुपया बस्ती क्लीयरेंस के लिए हम यहां से दे रहे हैं।

That is why I feel that particularly comparatively more prosperous States should do more and, therefore, when I am talking of the three major towns of India, I have talked about Madras, I have talked about Calcutta, and in Delhi also I think...........

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Among the five towns under Ashok Sen's scheme Kanpur was also included.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : But I am very sorry in Kanpur very little work has been done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No money.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Money has been given under block grants, I cannot give separately for Kanpur but as my friend, Mr. Banerjee, said about Kanpur, if any scheme comes through the State Government for aid from the Urban Development Corporation, that will be considered with sympathy.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : What about labour housing ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In labour housing, as I said, till 1969, we were having ear-marked schemes, industrial housing schemes slum clearance schemes and everything separately and we were giving money separately. But since 1969, it is given under block grants and it is for the State Government now to decide how much money they will allocate for slum clearance and how much money for industrial housing.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Centre is not giving finance from the Provident Fund amount.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Only the Centre is giving grant. As I mentioned just now in the Fourth Plan we are giving Rs. 242 crores including the money that would be given by the LIC. Therefore, it is not as if funds are not being given.

Let us keep one thing in mind. The problems that I mentioned are gigantic problems and monies are given to the State Government and whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, we will have to give housing a very much higher priority than what we used to. Unless the State Governments also decide that the housing problem and the slum problem have to be tackled and sacrifice something else, the problem will not be solved. Therefore, to expect that all the money will be siphoned from the centre for meeting the problem is not to solve the problem at all.

I mentioned just now that there are certain more affluent States comparatively speaking. I expect from Shri Raja Kulkarni that his State also comes into that category of more affluent States.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Factories are put up. 40,000 workers are working in the factories and they have no houses.

SARI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani) : Raja Saheb, there is affluence in slums.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It is very unfortunate that those States which are affluent in industries are also affluent in slums. Therefore, if you want the slum problem solved satisfactorily, some investment from industries must come towards housing also, that is both from private sector and the Government itself. Therefore, I expect Bombay at least would come up in such a way that it leads the country and the country will be able to follow from Bombay as to how the slum problem can be possibly dealt with.

In Delhi some work has been done. In Delhi, Sir, the shortage as well as the slums are quite few. It is estimated that shortage of houses in Delhi is of the order of 2 lakhs. This again keeps on increasing because of the difficulties that I just now mentioned because the urbanisation process in this country is so fast that towns are sucking the population for employment. Therefore, unless we are able to do two things : one is that we are able to develop urban development programmes and secondly, we are able to diversify industries into the outer areas and into the smaller towns which will also increase their employment potential, the problems of bigger towns keep on increasing. Not only the problems of bigger towns keep on increasing but even the problems of smaller towns are also now getting more serious. Not only we have to deal with the problem but we have to scientifically plan our towns. By planning I do not mean only physical planning, but economical planning, social planning, transport planning and other planning problems must be dealt with.

In Delhi, not only the housing shortage is there but in a way we are trying to deal with the problem through the DDA. The Delhi Development Authority might not have done a very much work, but, definitely the DDA has led the way to other cities in many respects. I need not quote the figures here. So far, the DDA has built 5600 houses. By the end of this year, another 10,000 houses will be constructed A scheme for constructing an additional 24000 houses during next year has been drawn up.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Still Government servants even with 10 years and more service have not houses.

SHRI I. K. GUJARAL : The DDA houses are not for Government servants. The DDA houses are for everybody—the low income and the middle income groups.

15,000 residential plots have so far been developed by the DDA and another 7000 plots through the co-operative societies have also been given. In all, about 60,000 plots have been developed for the jhuggi-jhopri dwellers. To that extent, the problem has been met, but we have still to go a long way. One of the methods for dealing with the problem, as indicated in the Master Plan for Delhi, is to have the National Capital Regional Authority developed. Very soon Parliament will have a Bill before it for setting up the National Capital Regional Authority and I hope to that extent the Delhi problem will be met, by having this National Capital Regional Authority. The problem of juggi-jhopri dwellers was mentioned by Mr. Shashi Bhushan and others. When we started dealing with the problem in 1960-62, our plan was that we had about 50,000 jhuggi-jhopri dwellers in the town. We have settled about 50,000 families. But still the problem remains and now the number is roughly of the

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order of about a lakh and this problem keeps on increasing. As hon. Members know, we were trying to take jhuggi-jhopri dwellers outside on the periphery of the town to set up jhuggi-jhopri colonies. The matter is under examination for developing areas and for building up tenements for these dwellers near the place of their work so that their economic problems do not become serious, if they are asked to shift.

One thing has been mentioned here, about properties. For jhuggi-jhopri dwellers, we want to give shelter and not property. Whenever we give property, it always passes into the hands of those who are unscrupulous who keep on buying lands from those people who need money very badly. Therefore, now the Government of India is thinking of the possibility of of providing them shelter, whether it is shelter in the form of developed plots or in the form of built tenements, but we are trying to do something in this regard.

I would say in passing that the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has come into being. There is not much for me to add at this stage. But, I think, my senior colleague might perhaps mention about it in his closing remarks.

So far as the Birla House is concerned,—Shri Shashi Bhushan also talked about the Birla House,—I am glad to announce that the compensation has now been fixed at Rs. 55,48,647—35 N.P. This amount has been credited and I am hoping that within two weeks we will be in possession of the premises.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Are the Birlas so poor that they cannot donate the House where the Father of the Nation died, to the nation ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That question should be addressed to Birla ji, and not to me. We have issued a cheque for this amount. We will be in possession of the property very soon.

There are one or two points more which hon. friends mentioned. One point is about Delhi villages. Chaudhury Dalip Singh mentioned about Delhi villages. There are 102 villages in the urban limit of Delhi and the responsibility for looking after these villages is naturally of the Municipal Corporation, which collects taxes also from these villages. Nevertheless the DDA has undertaken development of about 54 villages, by developing them as development area under the DDA Act and they would be integrated in the pattern of urban development, by supplying water, sewerage and electricity. So far about Rs. 20 lakhs has been sanctioned by the DDA for this purpose.

About Kanpur, Mr. Banerjee and other said about the tenements that have been built there. In Kanpur, I would say, about 18,000 houses for industrial workers were built by the U.P. Government under the Industrial Housing Scheme, that is 50% subsidy and 50% loan. Whether the houses should be occupied by the eligible persons and whether certain others should be evicted and all that is a matter for the U.P. Government alone to decide and it is for them to say about that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let me explain. Those who were occupying were occupying legitimately. They were paying taxes under rules. The industrial worker or any worker of public sector is not entitled, but we have got the assurance in the House itself that nobody will be thrown out.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : That is one of the suggestions made to the Defence Ministry. That is, let them buy these houses and let such houses remain allotted for them, so that they can be taken out of the pool.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him please see that nobody is thrown out. Let us take a decision right now, because about 7000 people would be affected.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Only the U.P. Government can take that decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The U. P. Government is prepared to take that decision.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I can only assure the hon. Member that we shall be very sympathetic towards the suggestion.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi) : What about the Ford Foundation land ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : About 3.09 acres in Lodi Estate was allotted in 1966 for the construction of Ford Foundation guest house, garages, and servants' quarters....

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Why this land was given to a foreign mission ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This has been given. I shall look into this, and cannot say of hand what the position is.

Some hon. Members mentioned about the Kerala press and the Coimbatore press. I may inform them that a second shift has been sanctioned in both these presses. One of the difficulties is, of course, paper shortage.

SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : It has already been sanctioned about the years back, but it has not been implemented.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL At the moment, implementation is being held up due to shortage of paper.

SHRI DHANDAPANI : In Delhi they have started the second shift and the press has been opened last year....

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Even if we are short of paper, there are certain priorities to be given. For instance, in the Coimbatore press, we primarily print the P & T forms and so also in the Kerala press. Forms cannot be given the same priority as for instance Parliamentary papers or papers connected with Parliamentary work. Since the Delhi press is printing Parliamentary papers, naturally, we have to give it priority. My hon. friend would be very unhappy if tomorrow morning he does not get the agenda for Parliament because of our not having it introduced a second shift here.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is no shortage of currency paper for printing fake notes.

SHRI DHANDAPANI : When is the hon. Minister going to implement the second shift in the Coimbatore press ? If there is paper shortage, we can get paper from the factories in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the Coimbatore press is concerned, my hon. friend's information is somewhat erroneous. The order for the second shift has been issued only on the 29th June this year, that is, the order to start the second shift in all the three presses.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Let him renew the order.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : There cannot be a renewal order. There is only one order.

A point was also made about the work-charged establishment of the C.P.W.D. I can only say that the facilities that are being given to the work-charged staff are in certain respects better than these for the permanent members, but we are keen that permanent posts are created under the work-charged establishment to the extent of 50 per cent of the temporary posts which have continued for more than three years. On this basis, more and more permanent posts are created, and so far 11,2δ0 permanent posts have been created for the benefit of 17,500 work-charged staff, which works out to approximately about 70 per cent.

My hon. friend Shri Shashi Bhushan mentioned about the bigger plots on which the Ministers' houses and other houses in New Delhi have been built. I would like my hon. friend to keep one thing in mind. Fortunately, Delhi is one of those cities which have been built in a planned way and its garden character has been acquired over history. I think one of the best points about Delhi has been that it has sustained its garden character. It is very important, of course, that in some parts of Delhi the density must increase. But while increasing the density and while putting up multi-storeyed buildings, we have to be very cautious to see that this plan of the town does not get upset and even those parts of the city which are better parts of the city do not become slums in that process. Therefore, we are just now creating a technical cell consisting of a chief architect, a town-planner, and a horti-culturist to work out a phased plan for re-development of central New Delhi so that even when we are able to put more density in this area, the basic character of the city does not get lost.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to approve of this scheme.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am very glad that Shri Piloo Mody approves of it.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : What about the Chelmsford Club and the Gymkhana Club ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: While my hon. friend may have his own views about the clubs, one aspect of the clubs that we have got to keep in our minds is that most of the areas occupied by the clubs are open areas. They are the lungs of the town. Therefore, when we are having a green belt in the town and outside the town, we cannot possibly go on building everywhere. Buildings have to be according to a plan.

My friend also spoke about the need for representation of MPs on the D.D.A. itself. I can only say at this stage that I will examine it carefully. I think the demand is well made and well taken.

As for investment of black money in buildings, a point raised by Shri Sat Pal Kapur and others, we all agree that black money should not have any sympathy from us. It is not our social responsibility to find away as to how black money should be invested. The Finance Ministry should find ways and means of unearthing it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): Sometimes a black act is necessary.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is not for me to spell out the measures.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barwer): Bringing out or freezing it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is not for me to spell it out. One of the reasons contributing to our policy about the ceiling on urban property is the existence of black money. Quite often black money comes out through luxury housing. One of the ways of tackling it is to go on with the middle income and low income housing and put a ceiling or urban property. The Government of India is committed to a ceiling on urban property and we are in touch with the States. My senior colleague has just addressed another letter to the Chief Minister and we are hoping that the States will take a decision on this very soon as a result of which we will be in a positian to undertake central legislation on the subjects.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEF: When is the Bill coming.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Central legislation will be possible only when the State legislatures authorise Parliament to do so as it is a State subject. But as he knows, the Congress is committed to this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may put a ceiling, but they will construct more rooms.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: When I build a house for Shri Banerjee, I will take care of it.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will there be a false ceiling?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The danger is always there.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra was worried about the style of the houses MPs have. The lavatories and WCs need adjustments according to the needs of the occupants. The lavatory habit varies from person to person. I have taken note of his point. I think he will not hnve any chance to complain against it.

Lastly, my friend, Shri Berwa has given us a new theory that fountains generate electricity also. I hope that is not the industrial policy of his Party.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIXIT): I rise to make a very brief reference to the subject of housing now being discussed today. My able colleague has virtually covered the entire ground, but there is one aspect in which I have taken particular interest. But there is not enough time for me to dilate on it.

One of the main problems before Government was that although the total allocation varied and was not always sufficient, even to the extent the financial allocation was made, the money did not go wholly to the construction of houses either for industrial workers or for slum clearance or even for government servants. In order to meet this problem, it was felt that the best way would be to start a Corporation by which funds would be specially allocated and would be utilised exclusively for this purpose.

As you know, at the time of my predecessor Mr. K. K. Shah there was an Urban Housing Corporation formed. Thereafter it had some setback. It took sometime because the Secretary of the Ministry, who was working as

Managing Director, left the Corporation. Then we waited for getting another able man. Fortunately we got a very competent person from the private sector, Mr. V. V. Parekh. He has taken charge as Managing Director of the Corporation last month.

The Corporation had already started with a capital of Rs. 2 crores. Now Rs. 7 crores have been sanctioned by the Finance Ministry and Rs. 11 crores for purposes of housing in the States. That is to say, for this year we have about Rs. 18 crores to start with. Then, for the next two years of the Plan, Rs. 15 crores has been sanctioned, with the result that Corporation can now commence its operations.

The Corporation has already sanctioned schemes from the Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu, and other schemes are also under consideration. My hon. friend Shri Raja Kulkarni referred to the slums on the Western Highway in Bombay. There are a large number of slums as you go to the Santa Cruz Airport. One of the schemes considered was that the entire area around the Western Highway there, should be taken over. Unfortunately, a part of the area belongs to the Defence Ministry and another part to the Railway Ministry, and therefore, the matter has got involved. Recently it has been discussed with the other Ministries and a way is believed to have been found. We propose to take up the scheme as soon as the remaining formalities are completed.

At present the Corporation is only allocating funds to the various State Boards. The original conception of the Corporation was that it would itself undertake construction, would have its own schemes, its own urban development experts, its own special architects and so on. But because of stringency of funds we have postponed direct construction. However we are tentatively considering a proposal to take up housing construction in Calcutta, in addition to the other schemes that are to be undertaken by the West Bengal authorities. There our idea is to build 1000 houses, i. e., residential units, and we also propose to undertake, with the concurrence of the other Ministries, work in the R. K. Puram Area. We expect that with the active functioning of the Corporation, the housing position will improve in some appreciable measure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of Demands Nos. 85 and 142 relating to the Ministry of 'Works and Housing'."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the Heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 86, 87, 140 and 141 relating to the 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

The motion was adopted.

17.35 hrs.

Ministry of Shipping and Transport

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 73 to 77 and 134 to 136 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport which can be discussed till 6 P. M. when guillotine will take place.

DEMAND No. 73—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,91,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in rsepect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND No. 74—ROADS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,26,77,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 75—MERCANTILE MARINE.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,52,29,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 76—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,53,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,09,01,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND No. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,11,45,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND No. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,30,80,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND No. 136—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,53,27,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

Sarvashri Robin Sen, Mohammad Ismail, Dinen Bhattacharyya and Mohammad Tahir have tabled cut motions. I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire to move their cut motions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARAYYA (Serampore) : Yes.

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to frame rules in regard to goods booking and forwarding agencies in Delhi Union territory (1)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check dependency on foreign aid in developing ports and docks (2)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check monopolistic trend in Shipping and Road transport (3)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give need-based wage for transport workers (4)].

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Roads be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for completion of Calcutta-Bombay Highway which originates from Bally Vivekananda Bridge (6)].

SHRI ROBIN SEN : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Roads be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain worst affected G. T. Road, N. H. 34 and other national highways (7)]

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish stevedore system in Calcutta port and other ports (8)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Seamen's Union, Calcutta (9)]

"That the Demand under the Head Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check decreasing recruitment of seamen in Calcutta (10)].

"That the Demand under the Head other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangement to recognise unions through secret ballot (11)].

"That the Demand under the Head Other Revenue Expenditure of Ministry of Shipping and Transport be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to stop discrimination in enrolling membership of Seamen's Union (12)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I have got a few facts and if the House permits me I shall present them to the House ; they are about the expansion programme. Members may then ask some questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We must first be given a chance to put questions.

SHRI ROBIN SEN : A section of the dock and port workers, stevedores, have neither security of service nor a guaranteed wage. Will the Government take steps to end the system and bring these workers under the Dock and Labour Board ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister speak and then other Members can ask questions... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : If he cannot answer the questions now, let him take them down and he can afterwards inform us in writing.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I shall hardly take ten minutes to make some announcements. I shall also say something about the Dock Labour Board. I need hardly point out to the House that the transport system is one of the most important links in the economic system of the country and on the development of transport depends so much the development of our country's economy as a whole.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Naturally the Ministry of Transport and Shipping covers roads, road transport, national highways, highways and shipping. Since many Members would be interested to know about the highways may I just say that an expenditure aggregating to Rs. 1,200 crores is estimated to have been incurred on the development of roads under both the Central and State sectors during the last 25 years. As a result, over 600,000 kms. have been added to the road system of the country. In terms of area and population, the total road length in the country works out to about 30 km for every 100 sq. kilometre of the area, and 180 km for every one lakh population for the year 1969. This is so far as the general picture is concerned. I am not going into the details very much.

But I must refer here to the question of national highways, to the extension of which much attention has been paid by many Members of this House from time to time. Last time, when we extended our national highways, it was from 13,800 miles to 15,000 miles. Since then, many demands have been made. In fact, they have got a pending demand of 20,000 miles to be added to our national highway system. I am happy to announce that during the course of the last few weeks, we have been in a position to announce the addition of as much as 761 miles of roads to our existing national highway system. The raods we have added to the national highway system are: (1) Shillong-Agartala Road, 310 miles; (2) Belgaum-Panaji Road, which will touch Goa also, 95 miles; (3) Nowgong-Dimapur Road, 106 miles; (4) Ambala-Manali Road, 202 miles and (5) Hardiaspur Paradip Road, 48 miles. I am aware that Members are also anxious about the addition of the West Coast Road and other roads which are presently under consideration. We have got five proposals, but we will have to wait for sometime before we take them up.

It will be seen that many important areas in Tripura, Goa, Manali, Paradip, etc., will now be put on the national highway system.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANARARKAR (Durg): Madhya Pradesh has been totally ignored.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: It is in a fortunate position in that practically every important road passes through Madhya Pradesh. Road Nos. 3,8,11, 7—there are so many national highways that pass through Madhya Pradesh. I think the Bombay-Calcutta Road passes through it. (*Interruption*) I shall reply to all questions if you permit me to say something now.

Let me now say something about the roads of economic importance and inter-State roads. This programme also has been stepped up a little bit.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Say something about half-completed roads.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Members should be interested more in the completion of the roads than in half-completed roads. I think if he traverses the half-completed roads he will never reach his goal any time. That is quite clear.

We have a fresh programme totalling up to a cost of Rs. 17.46 crores providing for the construction of 353 miles of roads and the construction of 68 major bridges on sectors which are not national highways but State highways. A loan of Rs. 2.61 crores is being given for the development of the East Coast Road in Tamil Nadu and Rs. 1.43 crores in Saurashtra or the Saurashtra Coastal Road in Gujarat State.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari): What about Bihar?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: About Bihar, I was personally instrumental for the Barauni-Phulbaria Road which was completed in a record time of nine months, with all the bridges constructed, except the one over Kosi.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rajasthan?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: If you ask about Rajasthan, Rajasthan suffers from a variety of things and I will certainly take note of all the demands made to add a little bit to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: North Bihar Lateral Road. (*Interruption*)

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: In North Bihar, I know some portions connecting Forbesganj have got to be completed and that is very much in our mind. Having been in Nepal for some years, I can assure my hon. friend that I have got some familiarity with this.

17.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

May I now revert to another important aspect of road construction and road transport? This is a most employment intensive industry—roads as well as road transport. So, every crore of rupees added to the budget for road planning or road construction has employment opportunities. We know that in urban centres like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, if we can provide the required level of road transport by addition of road transport vehicles, we shall not only be providing the much-needed facility and alleviating the suffering of the people in this regard, but also will be providing employment opportunities to the vast numbers of our people; particularly it will also provide white-collar jobs.

May I come to shipping, because the time is very limited. I should like to give an idea of the development that has taken place during the recent years. Broadly speaking, there are three stages in the development of shipping. The first stage is from the independence days in 1947 when we had hardly about 2,00,000 GRT upto 1956, when it was about 4,18,000. From that we made a big jump by adoption of certain means and on 1.4.61 we could attain a level of 172 ships and a tonnage of 8.57 lakhs GRT. Now on 1-7-71 the total number of ships is 249 and the total tonnage is 24.43 lakhs GRT, which is a very substantial addition. Our fourth plan target is 40 lakhs GRT, out of which the operative tonnage is already 2.4 million. If we deduct out of it some shipping that will have to be scrapped during the remaining period of the fourth plan, the total would come to 2.20 million tonnes. The tonnage firmly on order already is 11.14 lakhs, out of which 6 lakhs was put on order this year a record for any single year. That means we have provided for 33.22 lakh GRT. For the achievement of the remaining portion of the target, we have to place orders for 6.78 lakhs GRT. We have already made commitments and we are well in an advanced stage of negotiations for over 3 lakhs GRT. I am confident that by the time we really complete the fourth year of the plan, we should be able to achieve our target. As hon. members know in the fifth plan, we have a target of about 5 million or 6 million tonnes.

Today we are able to lift our share broadly in the liner trade. In certaina sectors, we are lifting as much as 55 per cent and in others 48 per cent against our share of 50 per cent. In certain sectors it is 40 per cent. In bulk cargo we are, of course, lagging behind. We would certainly like to do all we can to achieve self-sufficiency in this. So far as this is concerned, we have taken very good steps to enable us to build up our bulk carrier tonnage. A few figures on that score will convince the House about the attempts we have made.

As on 1st April, 1961, there was not even a single bulk carrier or tanker with us. During the next decade, 23 bulk carriers of 5.12 lakhs GRT and 10 tankers of 2.72 lakhs GRT have been added to the Indian fleet. As on 1-4-71, the total bulk tonnage consists of 32 vessels of 7.84 lakhs GRT. But even here we have got to make a big addition before we can really lift all the crude that we have to import for our refineries or have all the vessels that we require along the coast to carry our oil and oil trade.

So far as our efforts to mobilise resources are concerned, the fourth plan provision was of an order of Rs. 125 crores. Thanks to my predecessor in office, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao—he was not very much convinced about road transport and shipping when he was member of the Planning Commission; but when he became Minister of Transport, he became convinced—we have got a substantial addition both for road and road transport. All the credit goes to him. We have already committed this amount of Rs. 125 crores. We also require initially a sum of Rs. 70 crores, about which we have made a representation to the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. I am sure with this and with the World Bank aid that we do hope will come even in respect of this new field for which the World Bank has started giving aid, totalling about 200 million dollars, we should be able to make sufficient headway towards the achievement of our goal.

I will say a few words about the advance we have made in the road transport fleet. The number of goods vehicles rose from 1,36, 111 in 1957-58 to 3,00,922 in 1968-69. The number of stage carriages increased from 35, 595 to 85,490 over the same period. The revenue from road transport has also increased from Rs. 430 crores odd in 1957-58 to Rs. 540 crores odd in 1968-69. The expenditure on roads has risen from Rs. 165.9 crores to Rs. 186 crores during the same period. This shows that

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there is every justification for giving more allocations, more funds, for roads because roads are earning quite a lot of income both to the State exchequer as well as the Central exchequer.

With these few preliminary observations, I leave the next five or seven minutes for asking questions.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about ports ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Ports are doing very well. There is not the least doubt about it. There was a time when we were suffering congestion at our ports and the ships that came were waiting for berths. Now a stage has been reached when in certain ports, even in Calcutta, it is the berths that are waiting for ships rather than the ships waiting for berths. Look at the port of Bombay. It was indeed a very pleasant experience for me to have gone there. This time it is very much presentable and very orderly. The percentage of pilferage has also gone down. I must also say that happy relations exist between the Port and Dock Workers' Union and the Port Trust, which is a welcome feature. My hon. friend referred to the Port and Dock Workers' Union and suggested its abolition.

AN HON. MEMBER : About stevedores.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Nationalisation of stevedores' union ? Well, that is a matter which is being raised from time to time. It is a question to be considered as to which agency will take it over, whether the Port Trust or whether we can have a co-operative of the labour itself. There are so many suggestions about it. We must have some concrete proposals before us before I can make any commitment. I would not like to make any commitment without making some arrangement in advance, a suitable arrangement to look after the handling of cargoes in our ports. So, while I will not reject that particular point outright, I will only say that something has to be done to rationalise the whole thing.

Even the Dock Labour Board functions under the care, supervision and guidance of the Ministry of Labour whereas the ports function under the Ministry of Transport. It is not a very convenient arrangement and it is a matter for the House to consider. It is very much engaging the attention of government also. I am very much in contact with the Minister of Labour and I can assure him that so far as the workers are concerned he cannot say that they are victimised, or that they are not defend against. In fact, if he compares the wages earned by a stevedore worker and a worker in the same city, he will find the average income of a stevedore is Rs. 7 to 8 and in some cases even Rs. 15 while that of an ordinary worker is Rs. 3 to 4 or only Rs. 2 to 3. So, let me assure him that the stevedore workers are not really a poor lot and are not discriminated against. I would like to disabuse his mind of any such impression.

With these few preliminary remarks, I would like to leave the next few minutes for questions because hon. Members have allowed me to speak by even not speaking themselves.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : We have been pressing for the Sethusamudram project for a long time ; not only from the point of view of shipping and transport but also from the point of view of defence, it is very much necessary for us to have our ships go from the east coast to the west coast and *vice versa* without touching the international waters. I want to know when it will be taken up.

Then, the Tuticorin Deep Sea Harbour Project has to be expedited. Thirdly, the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested the Centre to have a salt development survey at Vallinokku in Ramnad district. I want the Minister to consider this.

Finally, under the Inter-State Water Transport Scheme, Buckingham canal should be connected with Andhra. I hope the Minister will take more interest in connecting Buckingham Canal with other rivers for inter-State river transport.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : So far as Sethusamudram Project is concerned I am sure the Member knows our interest in that project. We had appointed a Committee which made surveys and the report of the Committee has come. It is only a question of priorities in our planning. It is a costly project and economics have been worked. The returns seems to be promising but they have to be tested against actual practice. The question is whether we put this project first or the Tuticorin Project first. I am glad that this project is taking shape. About salt he should address to the

concerned Ministry. As regards Buckingham canal we have been doing whatever we can to promote inland water transport but with the modern shophisticated means of transport, inland water transport has to survive against a tough competition. The main handicap is not our lack of interest but that it has got to compete against much more efficient, quicker and cheaper means of transport.

SMT. LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) : I want to ask about intermediate and minor ports. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had made representation about the development of the ports of Masulipatnam, Kakinara as well as the port of Visakhapatnam which now exports iron-ore. Whether there is any scheme for the improvement of these ports?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, the intermediate and minor ports are essentially the responsibility of the State Government. We do assist the State Governments in this direction and I assure the hon. lady Member that we will do whatever we can in the development of these ports. As regards Visakhapatnam port we should all be proud that it can entertain now vessels upto 1,00,000 GRT.

SHRI DINESH JOARDER (Maldaha) : I want to know about the second bridge between Howrah and Calcutta over the Ganges. When will it be taken up? Whether there is any Central Government scheme on it and the said proposal has matured?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The proposal is under the consideration of the State Government. We have all sympathy with it but again it is a question of finding resources and priorities.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI (Gopalganj) : This Ministry is incharge of national highways and there are thousands of national highways in all the States. The work is done through the State CPWD while the money is paid by the Centre with the result that the works are being done in a haphazard manner. So, I would request that at least, if not for execution, for supervision the Ministry must have some organisation so that they may go and supervise and see how the works are being done.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA (Dausa) : There is the question of border roads. They have been constructed by the Centre but are now being neglected.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Border roads have been constructed by the Central Government but now there is nobody to look after those roads except the rain gods who wash them away.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Our freight rates and, therefore, the foreign exchange outgoing is high both on import and export because of turn round timings at ports. What arrangements would you be making in this plan to see that freights on incoming and outgoing consignments are reduced?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : So far as the question of Shri D. N. Tiwari about the maintenance and execution of the national highways is concerned, he has of course pinpointed a particular condition or state of affairs. We are very much anxious that the pace of execution, the momentum should be increased and maintenance also should be improved.

National highways are the responsibility of the Central Government according to the Constitution but their execution is with the State Governments. In fact, the proposal was made whether there should be a Central agency for them. But that is a matter for consideration and we have not come to any conclusion about it. Along with this there is the thorny question of State-Centre relationship. So, we have to consult the States, in case any progress is to be made. There are many permutations and combinations of the whole thing.

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, border roads were constructed by the Border Roads Department. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan has already approached the Central Government that it is not within the limits of their financial capacity to maintain those roads. The Central Government have pointed out that these roads are also used for local traffic. The main question has boiled down to this that if these roads are not maintained by the State Government, will the Border Roads Department or the Central Government or the Defence Ministry be interested in their upkeep and preservation or not? This question is receiving our consideration. As soon as we

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are able to reach a decision, the House will be informed.

About freight rates, this question has been raised earlier also in this House. I can only say that the only answer lies in expanding our fleet as much as we can and to be as much independent as possible of the liner conferences. But the liner conferences are an essential requirement also because they provide a stable, dependable, regular service. So, we have got to see that so far as we are concerned, there is no ground or reason given for the increase in freight rates. Port charges increase because the labour wage bill increases. Increase in the wage bill leads to increase in port charges. Port charges and other increases, like increase in the cost of oil, bunker and all this, lead to increase in freight rates. When these freight rates are increased, they prove detrimental and reduce the capacity of our exports to complete in foreign markets. It is a vicious circle. So, let us be all conscious about it and try to do whatever we can about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am glad, something has been said about this Ministry also. I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, it is five minutes past six O'Clock ; so, the Demands cannot be guillotined now.

MR. SPEAKER : You work both ways. You ask for extension of time and then you also object to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If a man is to be hanged at 4 O'Clock, he cannot be hanged after it is past 4 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER : I am now putting all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

All cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the Heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 73 to 77 and 134 to 136 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.".

The motion was adopted.

18.05 hrs.

MINISTRIES OF FINANCE, LAW AND JUSTICE AND PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, COMPANY AFFAIRS, ETC.

MR. SPEAKER : I am now putting all the outstanding Demands to the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the Heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

(1) Demands Nos. 13 to 27 and 114 to 121 relating to the Ministry of Finance ;

(2) Demand No. 69 relating to the Ministry of Law and Justice ;

(3) Demand No. 72-A relating to the Ministry of Planning ;

(4) Demand Nos. 88, 89 and 143 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy ;

(5) Demand Nos. 95 and 96 relating to the Department of Company Affairs ;

(6) Demand No. 97 relating to the Department of Electronics ;

(7) Demand No. 101 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs ;

(8) Demand No. 103 relating to the Department of Science and Technology ;

(9) Demand No. 106 relating to the Department of Supply ;

(10) Demand No. 108 relating to Lok Sabha;

(11) Demand No. 109 relating to Rajya Sabha; and

(12) Demand No. 110 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us observe silence for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Silence for what?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: To pay our homage to those who have been guillotined.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of—

(1) Demand Nos. 68 and 70 relating to the Ministry of Law and Justice;

(2) Demand No. 72 relating to the Ministry of Planning;

(3) Demand Nos. 102 and 104 relating to the Department of Science and Technology; and

(4) Demand Nos. 105 and 107 relating to the Department of Supply."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: All the Demands and everything else is passed.

[*The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 13—MINISTRY FINANCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,58,15,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 14—CUSTOMS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,36,01,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 15—UNION EXCISE DUTIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,72,61,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 16—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,37,40,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 17—STAMPS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,25,10,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 18—AUDIT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,20,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Audit'."

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND No. 19—CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,06,81,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 20—MINT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,04,03,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 21—KOLAR GOLD MINES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,43,78,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 22—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5, 15,63,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.'"

DEMAND No. 23—OPIUM FACTORIES AND ALKALOID WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,46,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Opium Factories and Alkaloid works'."

DEMAND No. 24—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,08,90,000 be granted to the president *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 25—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,51,36,97,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 26—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,69,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustment between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAD No.—27—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 114—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,05,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,10,85,000 be granted to the President

to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay, Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,21,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND No. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,09,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND No. 118—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,67,47,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 119—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 74,61,000 be granted to to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other capital outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 120—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,87,35,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Grants to State Governments for Development'."

DEMAND No. 121—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,42,89,66,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by Central Government'."

DEMAND No. 69—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 72-A—PLANNING COMMISSION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,02,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 88—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,99,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 89—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,15,39,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

[Mr. Speaker]

DEMAND No. 143—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,63,43,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 95—DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,99,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 96—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,15,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Company Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 97—DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,55,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Electronics'."

DEMAND No. 101—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,45,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 103—SURVEY OF INDIA.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,17,67,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 106—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,14,75,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 108—LOK SABHA.

"That a sum not exceeding 1,83,65,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 109—RAJYA SABHA.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 75,63,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND No. 110—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,31,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND No. 68—MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,90,000 including the sums already

voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Law and Justice'."

DEMAND No. 70—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,54,18,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law and Justice'."

DEMAND No. 72—MINISTRY OF PLANNING.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Ministry of Planning'."

DEMAND No. 102—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,87,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND No. 104—GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,21,21,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

DEMAND No. 105—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,37,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 107—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,51,000 including the sums already voted 'on account' for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Supply'."

18.07 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (No. 2) BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I rise on a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : This is just a formal business.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, if you look to the Schedule given in the Bill, you will find various Ministries have been put like this : Raksha Mantralya/Ministry of Defence ; Shiksha Vibhag/Department of Education : Samaj Kalyan Vibhag/Department of Social Welfare and so on and so forth.

It was agreed to earlier that only English names will be used and Hindi version in Devanagari script. That was agreed to in the

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 21.7.71.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

House. Whenever any Demand has been passed here, only the name in English has been given. I would like to know why a departure has been made here. Are they going back on the assurance given on the floor of the House ? I want to know the correct position. If he is going to implement the earlier order, let him make it clear that he is implementing the earlier order and not abiding by the assurance given here.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I must assure the hon. Member that there is not the slightest intention to make a departure from the arrangement that we arrived at by mutual consultation. This is just to cover the transitional period because the printing press was not prepared and they said that they would take time to make the blocks that were necessary to print the names in English and, at the same time, in Devanagari script.

That is taking time and as soon as that is done, we shall be able to do that.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1971-72."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I introduce the Bill.†

I beg to move† that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1971-72, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 2, 3 and 1 the Schedule, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 1, the Schedule, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir ; I beg to move that the Bill be passed.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we adjourn till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, July 22, 1971/Asadha 31, 1893 (Saka).

† Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

(Raja) Ram Kumar Press, Lucknow.—5-11-71—1010